

The Messenger

Dr A H Strickler
14 Feb'y 83

"As the Truth is in Jesus."

VOL. LI.—NO. 24.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2486.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

PUBLICATION BOARD

OF THE

Reformed Church in the United States

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D.,

Editor-in-Chief.

OFFICE, 907 ARCH STREET.

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Poetry.

AD PRIMAM.

Now as the orb of light doth rise,
All suppliant let us pray,
That He, the uncreated Light,
Will guide our secret way.

Sin not in word, sin not in deed,
From idle thoughts refrain,
Let simple truth upon our tongue,
Love in our bosom reign.

And as this opening day flows on,
O Christ! our watch and ward,
The portals of our every sense
From wiles of Satan guard.

Grant Lord our daily labours all
May to Thy glory tend:
What in Thy Spirit we begin,
May in Thy favor end.

—From the Latin by John G. Parker.

Communications.

For The Messenger.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

TOKIO, Japan, Mission House, May 12, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR OF THE MESSENGER:—

I send you by this mail, a paragraph from one of our daily papers here. It may be of interest to the readers of the MESSENGER to notice how the minds of the Japanese are turned towards western knowledge. Most of these books however, must be very imperfectly translated, but others again are excellent, judging from the ability of the translators.

"The return of works licensed to be printed during the past two years by the Japanese Department of the Interior, is of much interest as showing the tendency of the minds of the educated people of Japan. The figures show that considerable mental activity exists in the country. Last year 545 works on political subjects were issued, against 281 the previous year. Law was represented by 255 works against 207 in 1880; while in political economy the numbers were 25 and 15 respectively. Geographical works declined from 170 in 1880 to 164 in 1881; while in Medicine the increase was from 229 to 267. On Scientific subjects we find 25 works on chemistry and 22 on natural history in 1880, reduced to 17 and 20 respectively in 1881. Natural philosophy also shows a decline from 19 to 13; so do mathematics from 116 to 107. Similarly, works on astronomy have declined from 9 in 1880 to 7 in 1881. In other classes of books, however, we find a great increase. Ethical and moral works have increased from 32 to 92; historical works from 196 to 276; books on poetry and poetical works from 491 to 556; books on drawing and writing from 127 to 339. Engineering works have increased from 8 to 28, and books on commerce from 70 to 113. School books again this year are nearly half as numerous as all other books put together, numbering 704 last year. Lighter literature is by no means

neglected, for 193 volumes of tales, novels, &c., were published during 1881. During the year 149 new newspapers started, but the large proportion of 114 never saw the commencement of the present year. In 1880 the publication of 206 new journals commenced, 47 of which soon succumbed. The operation of the press laws cannot be very stringent, when we find that during two years, of 415 newspapers, 161 of which ceased, only one was prohibited by government. In addition to those above mentioned, we find in the list works on etiquette, accounts, naval and military works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, &c. The total number of works published during the year was 4,910, against 3,792 last year.

"Very many of these books are translations, or adaptations of European or American works. Among such books recently 'conveyed,' we find Smiles' 'Character,' Roscoe's 'Chemistry,' Leone Levi's 'International Commercial Law,' Bouvier's 'Law Dictionary,' Palgrave's 'Chairman's Handbook,' Lord Chesterfield's Letters, 'Every Man his own Lawyer,' Taylor's 'Medical Jurisprudence,' Thompson's 'Social Science and National Economy,' Barker's 'London Statistics,' 'The Science of Familiar Things,' Mills' 'Three Essays on Religion,' Draper's 'Conflict of Religion and Science,' portions of Buckle's 'History of Civilization,' Thompson's 'Outline of Necessary Laws of Thought,' &c. As the price of these works, we may instance, Smiles' 'Character,' the translation of which by Nakama, a well known English scholar, in two volumes, costs 50 sen, or about a shilling at the present rate of the paper currency. The figures and facts here recorded show at least that the path of Western progress which the government is pursuing is one of which the people approve."

For The Messenger.

REPORT

on the State of the Church in Virginia Classis.

Brethren in the Lord: In the good providence of God we have been permitted to review the labors of another year, and to take counsel together for the future.

It becomes us to declare the goodness of the Lord in preserving the lives and health of His servants who labor in the Word and doctrine, and that, with but few interruptions, they have been enabled to continue in their work, to the present time. A few of them (two especially) have endured heavy afflictions, but as all things work together for good to them that love God, so we believe that the sore trials of His servants have been means of blessing to their souls.

The parochial reports, as might be expected, come to us with expressions of gladness for what the Lord hath done, and of regret that the work of the Gospel has not proceeded as rapidly as could be desired. The reports are all alike in this: That the word of God has been faithfully preached and the sacraments administered in every consecrated place within our ecclesiastical limits. We do not doubt as to the results. He whose word it is testifies, saying, "My word that goeth out of my mouth shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." We are, therefore, bound to believe that though the divine seed may have been sown in tears, there will be such development of life and growth that there shall be a reaping with joy.

But the evidences of increased prosperity are manifest, and now we know that the divine declaration is true, not only by faith, but also by visible demonstration. Thus the Lord justifies His word, as well as His ways to our feeble apprehension. Blessed are they who believe in the efficacy of the word, though they have not seen; but more blessed if they have seen with their eyes what caused the doubting Thomas to exclaim "My God and My Lord." The reports tell us of visible results of the past year's work. Children born of the flesh, have been born again of water and of the Spirit, and numbered with the elect of God. Other children thus new born and come to years of responsibility, have

answered the call of God and the church, and have entered the inmost sanctuary of the Lord's house—a goodly number ranging in age from tender and joyous youth, to manhood's riper years. The Lord mercifully keep them from the evil that is in the world, and make them faithful and valiant soldiers of the cross.

The attendance upon the stated means of grace has been good. The neglect of these has been exceptional. Considerable interest has been manifested by our people in the general work of the church. The peculiar genius and distinctive character of the Reformed church have been jealously maintained, not in a narrow, sectarian spirit, but in the true spirit of ecclesiastical family life. Our people know what they are and whence they are. This is a manifest feature in this Classis.

In works of charity and benevolence there seems to be steady increase. This part of our growth, however, should be more rapid. This will be when we shall have increased the ministerial force in our large territory, divided large pastoral charges and concentrated the labors of each minister upon a smaller area. And this work too is going forward. The people must be instructed with line upon line and precept upon precept on this as well as every other proper subject; but we must as a Classis make it possible to be done.

Upon the whole this Classis has very good reason to rejoice, and to thank God for the many tokens of His favor. It remains for us, His servants, to be still more faithful in His service, and as good soldiers of the cross, to go on from conquest to conquest, and at last we shall receive the crown. Unto Him be all the praise.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. KREMER, Chairman.

For The Messenger.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH. TOHICKON CLASSIS.

Reverend Fathers and Brethren: Your committee after a careful examination of the parochial and statistical reports of the charges of Tohickon Classis, beg leave to report the following:

Expressions of sincere and heartfelt thanks are tendered Almighty God "for His bountiful providence" in blessing ourselves and families with health and strength, so that we have been enabled to meet nearly all our appointments. The gospel has been preached in its purity, and we have endeavored to lead and direct those committed to our care, to Christ, who alone is "the way, the truth, and the life." But we must confess that within our bounds, too many do not make their appearance at the Lord's table. The children of the Church have been baptized, and we see that the number of unconfirmed members is increasing rapidly. Our ministers have faithfully instructed the young, and take delight in indoctrinating them in the Holy Faith, and when this is done, they receive them into the full communion of the church. When we compare the number of those who have exchanged time for eternity, we find it to be very great. Perhaps more tears have fallen at the bedside of loved ones; more have followed friends to the grave, than any previous year. But our blessed Saviour has permitted us to remain in the land of the living.

More money has been raised for benevolence than any previous year, and we hope and pray that each recurring year will continue in this good work. Churches have been built, others have been repaired and church debts have been cancelled, which are very encouraging signs that the people are more active in their interests and more devoted to the church.

The Sunday-school work has been prospering and the Sunday-school is finding its proper relation to the church. It is becoming more and more a part of the work of church members, and in its bosom the young are nurtured and thus brought into closer relation to the church.

Much sickness has prevailed during the year, and at present one of the members of this body is prevented from being with us, while others have been afflicted during the year. One of the families of our brethren has been visited with affliction by the death

of a child, and we heartily sympathize with our afflicted brethren in their distress.

Though there are many reasons for rejoicing, yet on the other hand there are many unpleasant things that still exist that mar the peace and harmony of our beloved Zion, and we trust that ere long this unpleasant feature will be removed and all work in harmony as members of one family.

And now we commend ourselves into the hands of the great Head of the church, and our most earnest prayers are offered for the welfare of Christ's mystical body. And unto Him who died for us and washed us from our sins be all the praise, world without end. Amen.

D. ROTHROCK, Chairman.

For the Messenger.

REPORT

of Committee on State of the Church—Allegheny Classis.

Reverend Fathers and Brethren: Through the infinite mercy of God, through our Lord Jesus Christ, we have been permitted to meet once more as a Classis, to tell and hear tell what God has done for us and wrought by us, and with one another for the glory of His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, and to take counsel together, to devise such measures as may be effective in building up His kingdom. Through seen and unseen dangers, through trials and difficulties, God has safely led us on and brought us into this house dedicated to His service.

How watchful and with what preserving care He has guided us. Well may we with united voice exclaim, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me;" and "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me; bless His holy name."

From the parochial reports placed in our hands, we learn much to gladden our hearts, and yet, there are some things that certainly make us sad. The lights and shades of the pastoral life are graphically presented to our minds. We thank God, that in these reports there are glad tidings—good news.

We are pleased to note, that God has prospered us, and blessed the labors of His ministering servants, during the year now closing. From all our charges come up the statements of prosperity—advancement in true piety and church life. Our missions, by the care of self-denying missionaries, are rapidly coming to the front and attaining a degree of prosperity quite gratifying.

One new church is building and will soon be ready for dedication. Old church debts have been either canceled in full or in part. Missionary societies have been organized and are doing well. Prayer meetings are reported with marked improvement. Sunday-schools are doing well. Yes, every department of church life seems to have taken new life. This is as it should be. In consequence of all this, we are enjoying peace and harmony throughout our bounds as a Classis. As a body, largely missionary in itself, we have sufficient reasons to rejoice and be glad in view of the results accomplished in the name of our beloved Master. We must not forget, however, that there are some who stand aloof from God's house and neglect their spiritual interests. Let them be taken to the Lord in prayer. It is the only remedy. O, that the Lord may hasten the day when all who profess to love Him will be found at their places, and active co-workers in our Master's kingdom.

By reference to our statistical report, it will be seen, that the subject of benevolence does not make as fair a showing as desired. This department of church work needs to be brought before our people, and especially in some charges, which are to a greater or less degree deficient in benevolence.

The amounts contributed for congregational purposes, make a much better showing, for which we should be thankful.

During the year, an elder, A. Moyer of the Butler charge, and an active member of this Classis for a number of years, was called from our midst by death. We feel our loss, yet rejoice that his end was peace.

With this brief retrospective view, while it is not as favorable as we should desire, we close our report with profound gratitude to God for the many blessings bestowed upon us as a Classis. And now, to God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory world without end. Amen.

Respectfully submitted,

T. F. STAUFFER.

DEATH OF ANOTHER WORKMAN IN THE VINEYARD.

Rev. Henry K. Zink died May 2, 1882, at Philipsburg, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He was born in the year 1817, June 15th, in Hamburg, North Germany. He came to this country in 1848 with his wife and located first at New York. Here his wife died on account of fright, which came over her through fire that broke out in the building they occupied. He carried her down the burning stairway from the third story, thereby injuring his eyes. Through this affliction he was brought to the saving knowledge of Christ, and his desire was to go and preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He came to Warren, Ohio, and was married to Mary Catherine Rometsch in 1860. This was a helpmeet for him indeed, as she had to lead him wherever he went, and not only that, but she had to read for him and thus assist him in the preparations of his sermons.

He was received into the ministry by St. John's Classis in 1861. In Warren he labored three years, then accepted a call to the New Bedford charge, which he served for only one year. From here he went to Philipsburg, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he labored until his death. His second wife died two years ago, leaving him in the care of two daughters. He was faithful in the discharge of his pastoral duties, notwithstanding his blindness. He had just closed his confirmations and communions on Sunday, April 30th, when on Monday, about noon, he commenced to complain. On Tuesday, May 2d, at 4 o'clock, he closed his eyes, which had been blinded for years, in death, and is now, as we hope and trust, there where he may behold Him whom he has proclaimed here.

His funeral took place on Thursday, May 4th. A large concourse of people had gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to their pastor. Four ministers were present, namely Revs. C. Wisner, M. Noll and F. Schaad of the Reformed Church, and J. Kramer of the Presbyterian Church.

The latter came from Newark, Ohio, he being a special friend of Bro. Zink. The funeral sermon was preached by the undersigned from Acts xx., 24-27, after which each of the other brethren spoke a few words in memory of the deceased, and of consolation to the daughters as well as admonition to the congregation.

After the services at the church his remains were laid down in the silent tomb, there to rest until the resurrection morning.

"Servant of God, well done!
Rest from your loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter your Master's joy!"
"Thy work on earth, well done,
Go unto thy reward,
And reign in heav'n with Christ the Son,
Thy Savior and thy Lord."

FREDERICK SCHAAD.
BAKERSVILLE, O., May 5, 1882.

—Christian World.

THE CRUELTY OF ATHEISM.

He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity; let him but think a moment and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is rugged, at best; we tread it, however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which we trust it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off some wild, which fancy may fill up when she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate; quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of all ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue.—Mackenzie.

Family Reading.

THE SHADOWED CROSS.

J. W. BROWN.

In wedded love our lives had twined
One year—one careless, golden year—
And then he died, my darling died;
And, for the joy that harbored there,
My heart was filled with dark despair.

I traced the haunts he loved the best
In dear, lost days—alas, so brief!
And mem'ry's breathings, once so sweet,
But fanned the furnace of my grief:
They brought no tears to my relief.

At early dawn I sought his grave,
Mid quaint-carved stones, o'ergrown with
moss,
And lo! upon the hallowed mound—
In seeming emblem of my loss—
There fell the shadow of a cross.

And, kneeling there in tearless woe,
Methought I heard my darling say:
"O love! thy grief a shadow is,
Which, as a dream, shall pass away,
Where shadows melt in cloudless day!"

Then found my anguish vent in tears,
Strange tears of heav'n-born peace, that shed
Around my soul a holy calm:
And when I rose, thus comforted,
The shadow from the grave had fled!

Chambers' Journal.

JENNIE'S GRADUATION DRESS.

"Now go on with your studying, Jennie. It's useless to discuss the matter."

"But, mother, I don't see—"

"Of course you don't see, dear, but when your father has decided, he has decided, you know. Don't think any more about it. Come, I can't spare you but fifteen minutes more. You must help me on Johnny's jacket—just the buttonholes, my eyes are so poor."

"Why don't you get Miss Stitchson to make the buttonholes?"
"Don't ask me. What did your father say yesterday noon, and again just now at supper-time? If you will make them I can get the jacket finished to-night. He needs it enough."

"Now, Mother Mayberry, it's too bad! Tom's suit is shabby, but I don't believe he cares. One day more won't make much difference anyway; and I will help on the buttonholes to-morrow afternoon if Prudy don't come for me to practise that duet with her."

"No, no, dear. 'Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day,'—Grandma's motto, you know. I wish you would bear it in mind more than you do. There—now you mustn't say another word—keep your thoughts on your lesson. I shan't speak for fifteen minutes."

At this Jennie resumed studying, for she was as desirous as her mother was for her to be correct in recitations. She had been dreading this last review in history, which was to determine her rank in scholarship. And her father was anxious that she should stand high at graduation—only three weeks hence. He had even taken pains to go over with her all the battles of the rebellion and the events of the Franco-German war, dates were such a trouble to her; and taught her an old method of his own for memorizing such things accurately.

She went on patiently with the words of the book. But I am sorry to say her thoughts wandered to Prudence Winn's new dress, and to a small package in her pocket, which she had not yet the courage—opportunity, she would have said—to show her mother; yet which she must see this very evening if her long-cherished hopes were to be fulfilled.

A pencil was needed to mark the battle of the Wilderness for her memorizing method, and in taking it from her pocket out came the package also. Her pink cheeks took on a deeper hue as she hastily snatched at it before it fell to the floor, and there was a confused droop of her quivering eyelids before her mother's questioning glance. Not a word was said, but Mrs. Mayberry extended her hand and Jennie dared not ignore the outspoken request.

"What does this mean, daughter? Jordan & Marsh's shop-bill—black silk—samples!" said Mrs. Mayberry, slowly, as she unfolded the little package.

"I wanted to know what it would cost," came the reluctant words as the girl's fingers turned and returned the pages of her history. "Other girls, lots of them, do."

"Do what?"

"Send for samples."

"Without consulting their parents? I hope not, Jennie. How could you?"

There was no answer, and the question was repeated. But before she had time to reply, Mr. Mayberry and Tommy—who had been busy over an hour in the barn looking after the comfort of the little heifer and Nan, her mother, and seeing that Jinks, the old roan, and Daisy, the pony, were all right, and everything about the premises snug and orderly—came hurriedly in.

Mr. Mayberry, quick to read faces, saw that something unpleasant was under consideration. Presuming it was the same subject—graduation and its expenses—which had been talked over at tea-time, he said—

"I've been thinking it all over, Jennie. I can't bear to have you feel unhappy and dissatisfied, and instead of giving money for hiring music that day and evening I'll let the class have the use of our piano—you and Prudy Winn can play well enough

for anybody who'll be there. How do you like that? I'll take it to the school-house, and back, too."

Jennie did not answer. She had recovered from her confusion, and only a sickly smile showed that she had understood his suggestion.

"A good idea, don't you think so, mother?" he added, with a little chirrupy laugh, which Mrs. Mayberry answered with another, but hers was forced and hollow.

Tommy saw the samples of silk, still in his mother's hand. "Something for my new jacket-trimmings, is it?" he asked.

"Oh, no, Jennie, you might as well tell your father all about it," was the response, in low, sad tones.

Jennie began to cry.

"Hi! hi!" said her father, cheerily. "This won't do for a seventeen-year old lady. What's up? I don't see anything to cry about. You're getting nervous, sis. Too much study, I'm afraid. I shall be glad when you get through this terrible last term. But you're coming out well,—that's not the trouble, I hope? Let's run over the battles again, so as to be sure of them." And he took up the book which she had pushed aside.

Mrs. Mayberry laid the strips of silk upon the book. "What do you think of those?" she said, gently.

"Those?" he asked. "Why, what are they? How came you by them?"

"Is it best for Jennie to have a graduation suit like either of them?"

"Our Jennie? Good grandmother of Methuselah! Our little Jennie rigged out like a fifty-year-old? You're joking, wife!" Jennie had ceased crying and now looked up anxiously.

"Never was I more in earnest, John."

"Well, I don't pretend to know much about these things. But you don't really want it, do you, child? Such a gloomy thing. Why, you ought to have something bright and cheerful then, it seems to me."

"It would be very serviceable," said Jennie, meekly.

"Serviceable—how?" queried her father. "Your mother's dresses are always serviceable—and they are not silk. And then look at the cost of it. Whew! Ten—fifteen dollars, I suppose."

"More than double that," returned Mrs. Mayberry.

"That settles the question. No, it will not be serviceable for my daughter—not at that price."

"But if I get the school at Stapleton?" asked Jennie.

"Ah! If! Time enough to talk about silk dresses when you've money that you don't know what to do with. If you do teach, you shan't begin for over a year."

"More than half the girls in our class will have silks for graduation, Prudy says, and—"

"I suppose she will; she looks like that kind of a girl. And, as usual, her father is going to borrow my mowing machine next Summer, and the new plough that I must buy in April. No, no, daughter—no black silk for you yet. However—let me see. I have it now! One of my happy thoughts—just in the nick of time I declare!"

He drew out his pocket-book, and from its folds took several bank-bills. "Mr. Simonds paid for his hay this afternoon. I'm right glad to get the money just now—was intending it for a certain purpose, a plan your mother and I made a while ago. But I've changed my mind within an hour, and, Jennie, if you'll wear the same dress you have on now—this neat gray flannel with the pretty pink necktie—at the graduation, you shall have every cent he paid me—to spend as you choose."

Jennie looked troubled.

"I'll be there to see," he added. "More-over and likewise," he continued merrily, "Tommy and I will get as many spruce trees and as much evergreen to trim the school-room as you will accept. And mother'll lend all her plants, every flower-pot, I've no doubt."

"Certainly, with pleasure," responded Mrs. Mayberry.

"The graduation, or commencement, rather—for then you will really begin your life as a woman," said Mr. Mayberry, "ought to be a joyful occasion. And yet a serious and thoughtful one, as you then lay aside childish things and take the first step toward the sober realities of life. And I want you to know, Jennie, that the first step will have much to do in determining your future course. Don't begin with show and extravagance then, even if you—that is, I can afford it; it would not be right or becoming."

"Mike Brady hasn't an overcoat, father, because Mary's got to have a new gown to graduate in," said Tommy.

"And Mrs. Drayton told me a fortnight ago that Hannah had left the High School on account of the expense of graduation," said his mother.

"Well—I suppose there are others 'in the box,' as Uncle Russell expresses it. He said to me the other day that he shouldn't be able to take up his note as soon as he expected, next month, his two boys' school expenses are so great this last term."

"All the girls are telling what they shall wear, and I thought—I expected—" began Jennie in a trembling voice.

Her father interrupted her, placing the bank-bills in her hand.

"Think of it over night, dear. You have had good teachers, and you are fond of them, I know, and are attached to your mates. Have had many happy hours in the old school-room; will wish to look back on the last days spent there with pleasant memories. Spend the money—it is yours now—in a way that will give you the most delightful recollection."

"Now, please, let us drop the subject,"

said her mother, laying the samples on her work-table, and taking up Tommy's jacket. "Am I to have your help on the buttonholes," she added, quietly.

Jennie gave her a bright smile, gathered the bits of silk, went directly to the stove and then to the fire.

"Button holes, buttons—anything you say," was her answer, as she seated herself on a stool at her mother's side, that both might sew at the same time.

"How about your battles? Dates all right, daughter?" asked her father. "Let me hear them."

She recited them slowly and correctly, ending with a gay laugh, and—"I was determined to have them right."

"And you have succeeded. Add another—a victory for General Good-Sense at Mayberry Point. What's the date?"

"Never mind. Graduation Day, we'll call it, perhaps," and having clasped her purse with a vigorous snap, there was a twinkling of its steel rings as she slipped it into her pocket; and then her skilful fingers ran rapidly through the mazes of button-hole stitching. So Tommy's jacket was completed, and he was glad enough to have it ready to wear next day.

Graduation Day was remarkably fair for March. The school-room was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils. Everybody admired the decorations of evergreen and flowering plants, which Mr. Mayberry not only provided, but assisted in arranging.

Not one of the pupils passed more creditably through the exercises than Jennie Mayberry, and certainly not one looked prettier than she in her modest grey dress, with a pink bow at her throat. More than one among the gentleman visitors inquired who that handsome girl in grey was—"And such easy, charming manners!" added some. "And such a fine scholar," said others.

The music—"only Jennie Mayberry's piano, and singing by the pupils"—was liked so well that a persistent encore of the last song brought its repetition; during which Mr. Mayberry, bearing a large package, passed slowly up one of the crowded aisles to the teacher's platform. When the singing ceased, all eyes turned in expectation toward him as he carefully unfolded a large picture from its wrappings.

It was a fine engraving, a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, in a beautiful frame. "My daughter's gift to the school, in memory of pleasant hours here passed," said Mr. Mayberry to the Principal.

A complete surprise was this, and everybody seemed astonished at the generous gift. In a few words Mr. Mayberry told the story of its purchase. Then it was hung on the wall back of the teachers' desks.

And that is the way that the change in the graduation exercises of the High School at Mayberry Point was brought about; and why the pupils wear their every-day dresses, and furnish their own music, and make the decorations themselves for that occasion. The reason, too, that there is always such a large class to graduate; and that there is less love of dress and finery among the young people of the place; and such good books in its school library; and so many nice pictures on the school-room wall; and those two Rogers' groups in corners.—*New England Farmer.*

TASTEFUL AND INVITING HOMES.

"The woman who does not have a taste for and inviting home now must fail in this respect because she does not care enough about it to work for it. It is surprising how many things that are truly ornamental and which brighten up a room can be made with so little expense. A visit to the home of a country minister, a man whose salary of \$800 supported himself and his wife and two children, was a revelation to me of what might be done with small outlay."

"A discarded dress of some heavy black woolen cloth made coverings for several old chairs which had been stained and varnished to look like new. Cretonne figures were button-holed and cut out and then applied to the black cloth; a pretty braid was made of old velvet ribbon lined with wigan and decorated with silk, which, by the way, was sent for to some city store, and bought at a very low price, as it comes in packages and is called waste silk, though of desirable colors."

"The lambrequins of Nottingham lace were lined with turkey red calico, and the cornice upon which they were tacked was made in this way: A strip of wood about six inches wide, and of the length of the top of the window, was fastened to the wall over the window by screwing three screws into the board and then putting long screws through these into the wall; the lambrequin was tacked on to the edge of the board which projected over the window far enough so that the curtain would clear the window and hang gracefully. The tacks were concealed by placing a plaiting of muslin over them."

"Tidies were made of Japanese pictures lined with cambric, with a border of velvet ribbon, brightened with silk, and of common crash, with a sort of satin finish, and then threads were drawn out in such a way that squares of crash about three or four inches in size were left, and the few threads that were left were caught together with scarlet working cotton, and a few threads of red were mixed with the linen fringe on the edge."

"The one extravagance in the way of decoration was a handsome table-cover; it was of olive felt; the edge was cut in with points, and each point was finished with a tassel made of olive crewel, picked out with a needle; on each point a pretty design was put on in applique with bits of velvet. These were round, and the ordinary shaped

fans, crescents, etc., all made to look natural, with the skillful addition of the embroidery silk."

"The atmosphere of this simple and unpretentious home affected those who breathed it to such an extent that at the holidays, instead of presenting their pastor with silver or china, a dressing-gown and slippers, it had become the custom of the people to add something to the wealth of his home; in this way it happened that the few fine engravings in plain but handsome frames had found their place there."

"If it is true, as a Boston woman asserts, that one may judge correctly of the amount of culture in a home by observing the height at which the pictures are hung, then the mistress of this home in a little village of a few hundred inhabitants back among the hills possessed culture in a high degree, for one saw here a large and appropriately-framed engraving of Landseer's 'Impudent Puppy,' representing a large dog in his bed of straw watching the naughty puppy that is stealing his breakfast, hung low down on the wall, the bottom of the frame being not more than a foot from the floor. The barrenness of the wall above was relieved by smaller pictures hanging there."

"The pieces of needlework were done, the mistress said, when she had no other sewing; for with the help of a good sewing-machine the simple dresses for her two little girls and for herself were soon made and out of the way."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

ETERNAL SONG.

BY WM. M. BAKER.

Of all good gifts our Father gives,
'Tis only Song forever lives.

The day shall come when not again
By any shall be said,
Lo, here the wine-cup in His name,
The sacramental bread,
For then by Christ's own hand the soul
Shall be forever fed.

Soon dawns the days when nevermore
Shall the baptismal tide
By any man, to babe or men,
Be evermore applied,
Because each soul as clean as God
Forever shall abide.

When not again from human lips
Shall rise upon the air
Nor stir the soul to mute speech
The faintest breath of prayer;
For then all things that God can give
Its own already are.

The day shall come, shall not survive,
While endless ages roll,
A page, a word of Scripture, for
With heaven and earth the whole
Shall shrivel in the final fires,
Like a consuming scroll.

Our worship, born of earthly need,
With earthly need decays;
Beginning ere the earth was made,
Not measured by its days;
This only shall endure of all,
The dialect of praise.

God's universal language this,
The tongue which never dies,
The simplest, sweetest speech of souls,
Its accents let us prize;
Since, low or loud, our songs are but
Rehearsals for the skies.

Our Continent.

ON THE ROCK.

"I recollect," says Spurgeon, "an anecdote of James Smith. He visited one of his members who was dying. He said to her, 'You are ailing.' 'Yes.' 'Do you feel sinking?' She replied, 'What did you say, Mr. Smith?' He asked her whether she was sinking. She said, 'No! my dear minister! never ask such a question of a child of God. Did you ever know a sinner to sink through a rock? If I was standing on sand I might sink, but I am on the rock of ages!'"—*The Restitution.*

NO NIGHT WORK.

The London Lancet condemns the habit of writing and reading late into the night. It is said to be done "for the sake of quiet," but this is a most mischievous idea. The feeling of tranquillity which comes over the busy and active man about 10:30 or 11 o'clock ought not to be regarded as an incentive to work. It is, in fact, the effect of a lowering of vitality consequent on the exhaustion of the physical sense. Nature wants and calls for physiological rest. Instead of complying with her reasonable demand, the night-worker hails the "feeling" of mental quiescence, mistakes it for clearness and acuteness, and whips the jaded organism with the will until it goes on working. What is the result? Immediately, the accomplishment of a task fairly well, but not half so well as if it had been performed with the vigor of a refreshed brain working in health from proper sleep. Remotely, or later on, comes the penalty to be paid for unnatural exertion—that is, energy wrung from exhausted or weary nerve-centres under pressure. This penalty takes the form of "nervousness," perhaps sleeplessness, almost certainly some loss or depreciation of function in one or more of the great organs concerned in nutrition. To relieve these maladies—springing from this unexpected cause—the brain-worker very likely has recourse to the use of stimulants, possibly alcoholic, or it may be simply tea or coffee. The sequel need not

be followed. Night work during student life and in after years is the fruitful cause of much unexplained, though by no means inexplicable, suffering, for which it is difficult, if not impossible, to find a remedy. Surely morning is the time for work, when the whole body is rested, the brain relieved from its tension, and mind power at its best.

It is a mark of reviving selfishness to regard work done for Christ as meritorious service. Our heaviest labors look light when viewed from the stand-point of love and duty; and when we find ourselves drawing near to the eternal world, we shall stretch our eyes in vain to discover a particle of merit even in our most painful sacrifices. Rather shall we feel as the venerable Asbury did when, nearing the end of his wonderful career, he said, "I look back on a martyr's life of toil, and privation, and pain, and I am ready for a martyr's death. The purity of my intentions, my diligence in the labors to which God has been pleased to call me, the unknown sufferings I have endured, what are all these? The merit, the atonement, the righteousness of Christ alone, make my plea."—*Zion's Herald.*

Faithful prayer always implies correlative exertion; and no man can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation, unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.

Selections.

Lost, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, because they are gone forever.—*Horace Mann.*

Life must be measured by action, not by time; for a man may die old at thirty, and young at eighty; nay, the one lives after death, and the other perished before he died.

To be silent, to suffer, to pray when we cannot act, is acceptable to God. A disappointment, a contradiction, a harsh word received and endured as in His presence, is worth more than a long prayer.—*Fenelon.*

It is sacrificing little to relinquish this phantom, called the world; they are to be pitied who think they lose much in quitting it. Every true Christian renounces it. It is to seek a sheltering port from a storm.—*Fenelon.*

It was said by the venerable Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, at a recent gathering of the Sons of New England in Philadelphia, that the true aim of the highest education is to give character rather than knowledge; to train men to be rather than to know.

I know the crimson stain of sin,
Defiling all without, within;
But now rejoicingly I know
That He has washed me white as snow.
I praise Him for the crimson tide,
Because I know that Jesus died.

I know the helpless, helpless plaint,
"The whole head sick, the whole heart faint;"
But now I trust His touch of grace,
That meets so perfectly my case—
So tenderly, so truly deals:
Because I know that Jesus heals.

—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

GREEN PEA SOUP is made by putting a knuckle or shin of veal to boil in four quarts of water, with two onions, (v. e. carrots, pepper and salt; let it boil for two hours; then add a quart can of green peas; let it boil for an hour and a half; then strain it through a hair sieve or soup strainer; serve with fried bread or toast.

BAKED EGGS are a delicious novelty. Sprinkle a layer of bread crumbs on either tin or earthen pie plate. Break the eggs carefully over this foundation, not breaking the yolks of any. Scatter a few bits of butter over the whole and a little pepper and salt. If the oven is hot the eggs will be "set" and cooked in about four minutes. The gas stove, with its heat over the pan or broiler, turns out baked eggs beautifully.

SPICED BEEF.—A piece from the cross-rib, or a piece from the round, are the best for this purpose, five or six pounds in boiling water, simmer four hours, keep well covered with water, add one dozen of mixed spices, whole peppercorns, cloves and allspice, two or three bay leaves, two sliced onions, one carrot, two sliced tomatoes. Serve on a dish with some of the gravy poured around it a pint of the liquor should be strained and thickened with flour, and some tomato and carrot added to it before serving.

RHUBARB JAM.—This jam gives a flavor to the plain bread and butter of the tea table. Cut the plant in pieces about an inch long; to one pound of rhubarb put one pound of yellow sugar; cut it up the afternoon before it is to be cooked, scatter the sugar over it, and let it stand all night; in the morning drain off the syrup which has formed, boil it until it thickens, then add the rhubarb, and a twig of green ginger sliced fine, boil it until it is perfectly tender. Serve in a glass dish.

TO KEEP GLASS-WARE FROM CRACKING.—The following receipt for keeping lamp chimneys from cracking is taken from the *Diamond*, a Leipzig journal devoted to the glass interest:

Place your tumblers, chimneys or vessels which you desire to keep from cracking in a pot filled with hot water; add a little cooking salt; allow the mixture to boil well over a fire and then cool slowly. Glass treated in this way is said not to crack, even if exposed to very sudden changes of temperature. Chimneys are said to become very durable by this process, which may also be extended to crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc.

The process is simply one of annealing, and the slower the process, especially the cooling portion of it, the more effective will be the work.

Miscellaneous.

"AN AIRY WEDGE IN THE SUNLIT SKIES."

Just an airy wedge in the sunlit skies
And the sound of far-up bugles blowing,
And the wistful wonder of lifted eyes
That follow far where the birds are going.
A thrill to the heart as of some regret,
Some want to the soul of wings for flying,
While the airy wedge to the North is set
And the bugle call on the ear is dying,
They have brought a dream to a tropic land,
Where the Lakes lie wrapt in summer glory
And the mute old mountains in silence stand
With not a poet to tell their story.
But the sea has sung it from age to age,
The pines grow sad with its faltering, fall-
ing,
And these birds that pass on their pilgrimage
Have caught the voice of its mystic walling.

But where is the poet can sing the song?
Or where is the seer can tell the story?
For the Sphinx has sat by the roadside long,
And lo, the mountains grow old and hoary.
Still we wait and question, and still there lies
A dark beyond that is not for knowing,
Still the wistful wonder of lifted eyes
That follow far where the birds are going.
—Julia Phifer in the Courier-Journal.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME MISSIONS.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

German Mission in New York City.

This mission is under the care of the Board of Missions of the German Synod of the East, but as it is in part sustained by the Tri-Synodic Board, pastor Fox invites its Superintendent to visit it occasionally, so that he may be able to report intelligently in regard to its condition. We were there a year ago, when it was about to take a new departure, and we gave a favorable account of it in the *Herald*. Again we visited it this spring and assisted the pastor in the celebration of the Lord's Supper on Easter Sunday. It now affords us pleasure to say that our anticipations in regard to its future progress have thus far been realized. The number of communicants was more than three times as large as it was one year ago. The Sunday-school has also grown and is doing well. A good spirit appeared to pervade the members, and all the brethren seemed to be hopeful. A beloved sister, who was active in organizing the mission in the beginning, had left the church militant on earth, and we all deplored her loss. But her spirit still lives in those whom she has left behind, and, as we hope, will animate them with new courage and strength in carrying forward the work of the Lord committed to their hands. We visited her grave in Woodland cemetery.

The prospects of this mission are encouraging. With the divine help, which will not be withheld, where faith and prayer are active in the congregation, it will continue to prosper, and at no very distant day not only be able to sustain itself, but also fall into line and begin to help others, as it is already beginning to do. Its contributions to benevolent objects during the last year were very creditable—more than what some of the self-supporting churches are accustomed to contribute. Another encouraging feature in this mission was the fact that the pastor had found for himself a companion during the past year, who has already shown that she is not only a help to her husband, but also a help meet for the congregation. We remained over Easter Monday with our German brethren in New York, and at their request delivered a sermon to them from the book of nature—the starry heavens—in their own language, which they all seemed to appreciate, but which to us was more difficult than to address them on the subject of the resurrection. It was our first effort in what was once to us an unknown tongue.

Missions in Baltimore, Md.

On our return homeward from the dedication of the new church at Washington we stopped a few days at Baltimore. This gave us an opportunity to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Heiner Missionary Society, in the Calvert street church, of which the Rev. T. R. Rossiter is pastor. It was conducted much in the same manner as an ordinary religious weekly meeting, with a missionary address and time allotted for the transaction of business. The social and literary features, that have come to characterize the meetings of our missionary societies elsewhere, did not here exist. These are left to make their appearance at the meetings of other societies connected with the congregation and missions claim exclusive attention. This makes the meetings less popular, perhaps, but probably develops more missionary interest and feeling in the minds of those who are regular members. "Circumstances alter cases," and it is right that each congregation should carry forward its missionary activity in its own way. The main idea is to promote the kingdom of God, and methods are immaterial, provided the work is faithfully done. The society at Baltimore is in a flourishing condition, as we inferred from the monthly report as it was read by one of the officers.

We found that the Baltimore brethren were still interested in the project of establishing a mission in the eastern part of the city, to which we have already referred. In fact, the movement had made considerable progress in the minds of its friends since we last conferred with them in regard to it. With a number of them we went out to East Baltimore and spent an afternoon in surveying the ground. We were all of the opinion that a Reformed Mission ought to be established in that part of the city without delay. The time had arrived when, as we believed, God had put it into their minds to go forward with the work. The only question was whether a mission could be gathered together, a chapel erected, and whether the work once inaugurated would be properly sustained until it became a permanent fact. To all these questions there were only affirmative answers. All the conditions of a permanent and successful enterprise, as it seemed to us, were present. We have members scattered about in that part of the city, who find it inconvenient to attend their own churches on account of distance and expense. Besides, the neighborhood is thickly settled with foreign Germans, many of whom belong to the Reformed Church. In such a

city as Baltimore their children soon change their language, and provision should be made to receive them into English churches and Sunday-schools as soon as they begin to show a preference for English church connections. The German church, of which the Rev. Marcus Bachman is pastor in this neighborhood, has had a rapid growth of late years, and it is now full to overflowing, having as many as 900 communicants. Very naturally he feels concerned in regard to the future of his people, and wishes that provision should be made for them as they pass over into English churches. This is the right view of the case, and we found him anxious that a new English mission should be established in his neighborhood. His judgment of the necessity of the work and of its prospects of success carries great weight with us, and, as we are persuaded, with all who know him and with the Church generally. The idea at present is to put up a chapel at no distant day, start a Sunday-school, and then take measures to organize a congregation. Judging from the character of those deeply interested in this enterprise, we take it for granted that it will now go forward, and believe that the blessing of God will rest upon it.

Science and Art.

It is reported that Leonardo da Vinci's original sketch of the immortal Last Supper has been discovered in Italy. It is painted on a panel twenty feet long and three feet wide.

Near Cambridge, England, the portion of the wall letter-boxes surrounding the apertures has been treated with luminous paint to enable the people to see where to post their letters after dark. The result has been satisfactory.

Preserving potatoes for the table in summer by slightly heating the surface and thus destroying the eyes was recently suggested in the *New England Farmer* as a method worthy of experiment. Mr. J. G. Adams, Greene county, Pa., writes the *New York Tribune* that the plan is practised in his county to a considerable extent. The eyes are destroyed by simply pouring scalding water over the tubers, which are then immediately dried and put away, when "they will keep indefinitely." Mr. Adams says he knows whereof he speaks, for, being engaged in the grocery business, he has bought and sold potatoes treated by this process repeatedly. It is not too late for housekeepers to give the germ-destroying process a trial the present season.

STAINED GLASS DECORATION.—To those who are interested specially in that field of art of which Mr. Louis Tiffany is the exponent in our country—viz, stained glass windows—it will be a gratifying fact to learn that perhaps the most important piece of stained-glass decoration in the world has within the week been put in place within the house of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, on Fifth Avenue. It is in the dining hall of this stately American house, and in a series of windows, the largest of which measures twenty-one feet in height and eighteen in width, it presents the royal pageant of "The Meeting of Francis I. and Henry VIII. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold." It is an important production, not because of its size alone but for the excellence of composition, the richness and harmony of the coloring, the skill in managing an array of 133 figures, the historical correctness of costumes and paraphernalia, and the successful manipulation of intricacies of design and difficulties of execution. It is to be regretted that so eminent a work of art, while it has come to adorn the home of an American citizen, could not have received greater significance by being the work of an American citizen. The renowned French artist in this line, Eugene Stanislas Oudinot, is the designer of the window, and was assisted in its execution by his pupils. M. Oudinot is a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and has been crowned with various medals and decorations in both London and Paris.—*Christian Union*.

Personal.

Queen Victoria was 63 years old May 24th.

The will of Garibaldi directs that his body shall be cremated, and the ashes placed in a porphyry urn at Caprera.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, it is said, counsels the students of that college who are about to study for the ministry, to beware of Andover, and to go to Hartford Seminary.

Mr. Darwin has left an autobiography behind him. Another literary treasure found among his papers is a sketch of his father, almost as long as that of his grandfather, which was published some time ago.

Col. George W. Patton, who died recently, was the author of several well known songs, including "Joys that We've Tasted." He was also the author of "The Semiole's Reply," a popular piece for declamation a generation ago.

Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, of Georgia, is, it is said, the second man who was elected Bishop and who declined the office in the whole history of Methodism. Wilbur Fisk, President of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was the first.

Items of Interest.

It is estimated that 2,000 chinch-bugs on a farm, in Spring, if undisturbed, will increase in one year to 2,000,000,000.

The biggest body of water lying wholly in the United States, is Tulare Lake in California. Yet how few persons ever heard of it.

Among many signs of changed tendencies at St. Petersburg is the recent decision to stop the publication of the letters and papers of Peter the Great.

The year 1900 is a leap-year, but nevertheless February will have but twenty-eight days, a curious fact that happens every 200 years, and always when the hundreds are odd.

The pulpit from which Rowland Hill formerly preached in the chapel at Hawkstone, and the communion table of Weston Church, may now be seen in New Brunswick, N. J.

Seven and one-half per cent. of the population of Maine, numbering 43,000, derive their support from the fishery institutions. Nearly

three and a half millions of capital are invested in this interest.

Berlin last year had beggars enough and to spare. The police alone arrested 32,931, of whom 30,046, or nearly all, were men. The women numbered 1882 and the children under 12 years of age 1003.

Some patient mathematician, with spare time on his hands, has figured out that the single item of sawed lumber received in Chicago in the year 1881 would lay an inch flooring fourteen feet wide around the earth at the equator.

The American Woman Suffrage Association have sent Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell as their agent for six months to Nebraska, to aid in securing the adoption of an amendment which will give suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

The field of Waterloo stands very high for its agricultural worth. The land is held at \$300 per acre, and rents for about \$30. So at least a recent visitor reports. If the owner or owners would levy a charge upon all tourists for tramping over the ground it would no doubt increase their revenues.

General George B. McClellan and Dr. W. C. Prime have been appointed by the Princeton College Trustees the first directors of the proposed School of Fine Arts at that institution. They will draw up a plan of the new department, which is expected to stand with the academic and scientific departments.

Male prisoners between thirteen and sixty in English jails, if in sound health, sleep on a plank on entering prison until they have attained 240 marks, after which they have a mattress five nights in each week till they have earned 480 marks, then for six nights till they have earned 720, and then a mattress every night.

In Italy a new industry has arisen in the production of compressed grape-juice. The juice is evaporated in a vacuum pan until it assumes the appearance of toffy, and is reduced to one-tenth of its former bulk. By careful attention to temperature it retains all its fruit-acid and grape-sugar, and also those mineral components which are believed to exercise great influence in forming the qualities of wine.

Mr. Bradley, an English writer, records a count kept of a pair of birds bringing caterpillars to their nest to feed their young. The calculations made on the count showed that one brood consumed no less than five hundred caterpillars in a day. This would dispose of fifteen thousand a month, and if there were a hundred such nests in a township, the death of a million and a half of caterpillars would contribute to the life of some five hundred birds.

The proposed amendment to the Iowa Constitution, which is to be submitted to a popular vote on the 27th of this month, reads as follows: "No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violations of the provisions thereof."

The Times says: Ireland, peculiar in many respects, has become the one country, probably, in the world where a man may not lease property for what he can get. If a tenant deems the rent too high he can appeal to the Land Court, which has ample powers to reduce the rent. Thus the tenant, already enjoying entire immunity from conscription, so grievous in Germany and elsewhere, is further now almost secure from the possibility of excessive rent, and thus in possession of an advantage denied him even here.

The Cambridge Tribune thus speaks of an oak in that city: "Edward Everett, while on a visit to Mount Vernon, obtained an acorn which he brought home and planted with his own hand near the law-school. From the planting grew this oak-tree, which the silver-tongued orator tended and cared for during its infancy. This oak must become a favorite tree to all who have ever heard the name of Edward Everett. It should be protected with peculiar care, and a stone to mark its identity would certainly be in keeping with such a history."

The official semi-annual statement concerning the German universities furnishes some interesting facts. It shows that the entire teaching staff in the twenty-one universities within the limits of the Empire numbers 1815 persons. In all the universities there are four faculties, of divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, including literature. There is also a faculty of social and political sciences at Wurzburg and Munich, of economical science at Munich and Tubingen, of natural science at Tubingen, and a faculty of mathematical and physical sciences at Strasburg. It is also to be noted that there is a faculty of Protestant divinity at seventeen universities and of Catholic divinity at seven. The total number of divinity students is 192, of whom 141 belong to the Protestant faculties and 51 to the Catholic. In the strength of the several faculties Berlin stands pre-eminent, except in law, where Munich has the largest body of professors.

The Chinese in San Francisco are reported to be directing their attention to type setting, and, strange to say, English type-setting, some of their number having learned the compositor's vocation in the printing offices of the English journals published at Canton and Hong Kong. They are said to be already doing all the type setting on two weeklies published in San Francisco, but the names of the papers are kept secret, since it would practically mean their ruin if the fact became known, in the excited condition of public feeling at present existing there.

Dakotah is said to be filling up rapidly with immigrants, largely German. The advantages of locating there are summed up in fertility of soil, which makes a satisfactory pecuniary return almost a certainty. The total cost of going there, buying a 160-acre section of Government land, breaking it up, cultivating it, and reaping the first crop is estimated at about \$650. The value of the first crop is fixed at \$900, and after that the expense will be much smaller, and grow smaller every year, while the return will constantly increase. The disadvantages are deficient wood supply, the bitter winds that blow over the exposed prairie land, the severe winters, and the complete isolation during that season. Nevertheless, emigrants continue going there.

In a private letter to General Cannahan, of Indianapolis, the American Minister at Con-

stantinople describes a wonderful exhibition of horsemanship which he recently witnessed. General Wallace writes: "I was invited a few days ago by the Sultan to go with him and witness a drill of his household troops. The old Eleventh could beat his infantry, but the performance of his Circassian cavalry was something extraordinary. As a sample: Four companies, magnificently mounted, were in line. A bugle call, and the right company dashed through to the front full speed. An other call, there was a beautiful feat. Each man reached out with his right hand, caught the rein close to the bit, pulled hard, and threw his horse flat on his left side, dismounting as it went down. Then, on the ground behind the horse, he began firing as a skirmisher. A third call, the company rose up with their horses, and retreated at full speed, reforming as they went. As I had never even heard of such a thing, you can imagine my astonishment."

Farm and Garden.

The strawberry beds of Santa Clara county, Cal., are said to produce three crops in the year, of which the second is the best. The third is often for sale as late as Christmas. The first crop is from a month to six weeks late this year, and the earliest baskets were sold for \$1.25 each.

The Dublin *Farmer* says that a full feed of hay to horses, following the feeding of concentrated food, is wasteful. In order to secure best results, hay should be fed at first and the concentrated food afterwards, which leaves it to become fully digested, with no danger of being crowded away, or out of the performance of its desired purpose.

General Colquhoun, of Georgia, in a recent address said, to remove stumps from a field all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to get the requisite draft at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys, of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense.

Both in England and America the merits of the "polled cattle," as they are called, are being made known, and this is occasioned by a rivalry between the "Polled Angus" and the "Galloways," both breeds being hornless. The Angus is black, with fine silky hair, a round, compact body and small head, while the Galloway is likewise black, but with long coarse hair, long body, heavy quarters and large head. They are both large breeds, and excel in early maturing and fattening qualities. It is claimed that the Galloways, though coarser, are larger than the Angus, and they are said to dress sixty-two pounds to the hundred, which is several pounds above the average.

GREENS, WILD AND CULTIVATED.—In spring nearly every one likes what our forefathers called "pot-herbs," and are classed by us as "greens." Spinach should be sown in rows, like beets, twelve inches apart; when large enough to be crowded, thin out a portion for use; repeat the thinning two or three times, leaving the last plants six or eight inches apart, and these should be used before the seed-stalk begins to run up. The first sowing may be among the earliest in the garden and again every two weeks until the end of May. Sown later than this, it runs to seed too soon. For midsummer, the New Zealand spinach is an excellent substitute. Some persons sow beet seed expressly to use the young plants for greens.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

OLD FRUIT TREES.—We notice occasionally reference made in our agricultural exchanges to the great age that both apple and pear trees sometimes attain. As a rule, the pear tree is much longer lived than the apple. We have seldom known an apple tree to live much longer than from fifty to seventy years, the latter age being about the limit. But certain varieties of the pear sometimes live to a great age. The former does not get to bearing before it reaches from ten to fifteen years old. On an old homestead in Montgomery County, Pa., there is a Catharine pear tree that must be sixty-five to seventy years old, but does not seem much more than half grown. And here upon our present premises there are two Catillac, two Windsor and one Catharine tree, which are estimated to be one hundred and fifty years old! Fifty years ago they seemed to be very nearly as large as now; and we were told by a previous owner of the ground—an old man when we purchased it—that his grandfather, who came from Germany, planted the trees, with others of the same name—which we removed—when he was by no means an old man. Hence, by getting at the ages of the man's ancestors we pretty closely approximate the age of the trees.

WHITEWASH EARLY.—As early as possible, as soon as liability of freezing is past, a liberal application of whitewash should be applied to every building on the farm. During long cold winters, when everything is closed in order to give comfort to the animals, there is more or less accumulation of offensive vapors, which are deposited in every nook and corner of the barn, stables, pig sties and poultry houses. Lime not only neutralizes these deposits, which are unobservable to the unaided eye, but renders all the apartments lighter, more comfortable and cheerful. The insects that hide in the crevices, as well as their eggs, are also destroyed by it. There is no work more important in the poultry house than whitewashing. If it is well cleaned and limed with the whitewash brush many diseases of fowls will be avoided, and the consequences will be more eggs. Mr. Greeley used to remark that he always knew when a farmer was prosperous or not by the way in which he managed his manure heap and handled the whitewash brush, as well kept buildings were advertisements of well-kept farms. No recipe for making a good whitewash is necessary, as most farmers know how to make it, but put it on as thick as possible, and hot, if convenient, and put it on often.

Books and Periodicals.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending 31 and 10th of June, contain Jonathan Swift, Quarterly Review; The Ladies Lindores, part II., Blackwood's Magazine; The Arcady of our Grandfathers, Nineteenth Century; A Visit to the Queen of Burmah, Fraser's Magazine; The Next World, Spectator; A la Mode in 1800, Temple Bar; Ice-making in India, Chambers' Journal; Hebrew Translations, Jewish Chronicle. Poetry: Sunshine; A Morning Lesson; Sleepy Hollow.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3 300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Married.

On the evening of April 29th, at his residence in East End, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. J. W. Knappenburger, Mr. James K. Boyd to Miss Maggie Gray; both of Wilkinsburg, Pa.

At the parsonage, Schellsburg, Pa., on Saturday, the 3d inst., by Rev. H. S. Garner, Mr. Henry K. McKinney, of Bedford county, to Miss Adaline A. Pew, of Somerset county.

Obituaries.

TRIBUTE TO REV. DANIEL GRING.

At the suggestion of A. F. Dreisbach, pastor of the Shrewsbury charge, the following resolutions were adopted in honor of Rev. Daniel Gring, late pastor of the above named charge:

Whereas It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to call from time to eternity another eminent servant of Christ, ripe in years and abundant in labors, our late pastor, the Rev. Father Gring, therefore, be it

Resolved That we recognize the all-wise Providence of God in this bereavement, and humbly submit to His will, assured that our heavenly Father, whose thoughts are above our thoughts and whose ways are above our ways, does all things well.

Resolved That we bear testimony to his faithfulness as our late pastor, who has preached to us Christ and Him crucified for the long period of 27 years with untiring devotion and Christian fidelity.

Resolved That in his death we had to part with a father in Christ, who shared with our joys in seasons of prosperity, and with our sorrows in seasons of adversity.

Resolved That his memory shall be sacredly embalmed and cherished in our hearts, as one who for more than a quarter of a century lived among us, prayed with us, wept with us, and administered unto us the bread of life.

Resolved That we extend to his bereaved widow and children our tenderest sympathy in their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and to the *Glen Rock Item*, and to the *Messenger* for publication.

By order of the Joint Consistory of the Shrewsbury charge. A. D. Seitz, Pres., E. M. Stewarby, Sec.

DIED.—In Philadelphia, May 6, 1882, Elwood Nagel, son of Geo. R. Kressler, aged 37 years.

DIED.—On the 3d instant, in East Union township, Schuylkill county, Pa., Mr. William Loetig, aged 59 years and 5 months.

Brother Loetig was a member of St. Paul's congregation, Kingstown charge. On the 6th his remains were taken to St. Paul's church, followed by a large concourse of friends and neighbors; the occasion was improved by a funeral sermon from Rev. 14: 13. The pastor was assisted. W. B. S.

Acknowledgments.

The following amounts have been received during the classical year, ending June 1st, 1882, on assessments for benevolent purposes:

Emmanuel chb, Rev J F Snyder pastor, \$150 00. Salem ch, Rev C W Good do, 106 62. 1st Greensburg do, Rev C R Dieffenbacher do, 260 33. 2nd do do, Rev J W Lore do, 135 00. Brush Creek do, Rev D B Lady do, 260 50. Mt Pleasant do, S Z Beam, do, 160 00. Pine Run do, Rev J Datterer do, 65 00. St James do, Rev C W Good do, supply, 17 52. Latrobe do, Rev S H Eisenberg do, 25 00. Johnstown do, W H Bates do, 20 00. Irwin do, A E Truxal do, 75 00. Pleasant Unity do, Rev B B Ferer do, 180 00. Bro L Cort, 2 00. Total \$1512 06.

J W Love, Treas of Westmoreland Classis. Note. The above does not include contributions to Orphans' Home, Foreign Missions, Publication Board, Church Extension, etc.

BETHANY ORPHANS' HOME, WOMELSDORF, PA.

Received at Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Pa. From S S of Mission church, Washington, Rev. C Sontag, \$5 00. St Elias U S S, Newmantown Lebanon county, Rev A J Bachman, 4 61. Riegeville ch, Bucks county Pa (additional), Rev J C Leinbach, 2 00. St Paul's Ref ch, Mahanoy City, box of merchandise and seven boxes of provisions, Rev H Keyser, 71 56. D B ALBRIGHT, Supt.

FOR BUILDING FUND.

From St Paul's Ref ch, Mahanoy City, Rev H Keyser, \$366 00. "The Bethany Orphans' Home" M E Soc, East Mauch Chunk, Rev J E Freeman, 28 65. Miss Annie Cremer, Hanover Pa, per Henry Wirt, 2 00. Mrs Geo N Forney, do, do, 50 00. Mrs D Q Albright, do, do, 2 00. Mrs Martha Barnitz, do, do, 50 00. Henry M Schmuck, do, do, 5 00. Mary and Lizzie Forney, do, do, 25 00. Mrs Henry Wirt, do, do, 10 00. A friend to the cause, do, do, 200 00. D B ALBRIGHT, Supt.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY RELIEF FUND.

Lancaster, June 7th, 1882. Received of E T Santee, Treas of Christ Ref cong, Phila, \$25, for Seminary relief. J B ROTH, Treas.

MILTON ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

This is the final acknowledgment of collections made by the undersigned for the Milton congregation, and he therefore takes this opportunity to express his sincere thanks for the liberal response with which his appeal was favored.

Rev Geo P Hartzel, Walker Pa, \$5 00. Turbottville (additional), per Rev Z A Yearick, 8 00. Rev F B Bahr, Waynesboro Pa, 12 00. Egypt cong, Lehigh Co, per Mr Kohler, 12 54. Watertown cong, Rev J K Millet, 27 00. Catawissa, Rev G B Dechant, 25 00. Bushm's ch, Rev J H Seebler, 25 00. Armstrong Valley, Rev A S Stauffer, 5 00. Brownback's Chester Co, Rev G S Sorbers, 13 00. Uniontown chg, Rev W G Engel, 49 12. Mahanoy (add), Rev A R Hottenstein, 10 00. A friend, 10 00. Rev A G Dole, Huntingdon Pa, 12 00.

In compliance with my request, the East Susquehanna Classis in session at Wilkesbarre appointed a committee to audit my financial report of collections made for the Milton congregation, whose report is embodied in the minutes of classis, in which they declare that having examined all the papers, receipts and vouchers they find it correct. This report will appear in the abstract of the proceedings of the classis.

Receipts from C Newhard and I rael Scott the sum of \$4097 43. Smith & Co, for communion table, 9 00. For slate on church and parsonage, 85 00. Paid out for traveling, stationery, postage, insurance adjusting, freight, expressage, telegrams, etc, 222 84. Valuation of pulpit Bible and lecture room Bible 13 00. Valuation of 140 hymn books and 7 boxes of bedding, etc, 250 00. Total \$4677 27. June 4, 1882. S B SCHAFER.

BENEFICIARY EDUCATION.

From Zion's Classis, per C Schultz, Treas, \$30 00. Received of Whitmarsh cong, Rev J D Detrich, pastor, \$10 00. CHAS G FISHER, Treas. Also from the same, in aid of Building Fund of Grace Reformed Mission, Phila, Rev J S Vanderstoet pastor, \$10 00. C F G.

The Messenger.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Rev. J. H. SECHLER,
Rev. D. B. LADY,
Rev. A. R. KREMER,

Synodical Editors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way, that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts. For Terms, see First page.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882.

A LESSON.

The Baptist Churches and Sunday-schools observed last Sunday as a day of special prayer for the success of their Publication Society, and took up contributions for the spread of their denominational literature. The request for this came from their ecclesiastical councils, and was honored throughout the United States and Canada. This action is quite an improvement upon that usually had in regard to Publication interests. It is generally the case, that Boards, having the important matter in charge are terribly criticised and blamed for not making money enough to keep everything afloat. The days, on which their reports are considered are usually marked by battles. This fact has become proverbial in all the Church courts of which we read. Some of the Presbyterians tell us they look for it as a part of a general programme. In our own Church where there are no regular collections taken up for that object, we have had in years past about the same state of things. We are glad that our Baptist brethren have made a new departure.

AFFAIRS AT ANDOVER.

Three of the most important chairs of the Andover Theological Seminary are now vacant, and it seems unlikely that they will be filled satisfactorily by the beginning of the next term. It has been hinted that in view of the embarrassment, it might be well to close the doors for a season.

The dead lock is ascribed by the friends of the school, to the infelicity of its constitution which requires conformity to certain doctrinal standards. The difficulty is to know how much latitude can be put upon these without violating the terms upon which professorships were founded. Three plans to relieve the case have been suggested. One is to put a liberal construction upon the constitution, but as the rejection of Dr. Smyth and the withdrawal of Professor Thayer have hung upon the unwillingness of the visitors to do that, other propositions are now made, namely, either to have the charter changed by legislative enactment, or to endow certain chairs anew, so that argument with the terms of Creed would be less exacting. The case will be watched with much interest.

Dr. Newman Smyth has just been dismissed by the Schuyler Presbytery, III. that he might accept the call to the Central Congregational Church of New Haven. The Presbytery bore testimony to his worth as a Christian minister, and gave him clean papers notwithstanding the fact that his unsoundness in the faith has caused his defeat as a theological Professor in Andover Seminary.

Mr. Peter Walker, who died in this city on the 3rd inst., was a very remarkable man. He was born in Edinburg seventy-three years ago, and was intimately associated with the great men of Scotland. He was a printer and publisher by calling and read proof for Chalmers and for the Encyclopedias—a work that could not be entrusted to any man of ordinary scholarship. Years ago he was connected with the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and with the Princeton Review. Of late he was greatly afflicted, but maintained the character of an entertaining Christian gentleman to the end of his days.

And now they tell of an Indiana woman who applied for a divorce because her husband killed a mad dog which was about to bite a good-looking school-ma'am. What next?

The Holy Synod of the Greek Church is beginning to see that Russia has had a little too much of a good thing in the way of religious holidays. The observance of one hundred and sixty Saint's days, out of three hundred and sixty-five every year, leaves but two hundred for work; and indolent, drunken habits are formed which

destroy all thrift. The reduction of these days, it is seen, will have a salutary influence upon the whole country.

SWISS COLONIES IN THE SOUTH.

An exchange says: "The colony of thrifty Swiss recently established near Mount Airy, Ga., is as prosperous and happy as there was every reason to suppose it would be. It now comprises twenty families, and several more are expected soon. Each family brought from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and now owns a farm which in comparison with the scanty measures of Switzerland, seems like a kingdom. The average size of the farms is 160 acres, and they already show the intelligence and honest industry of their owners. The colonists call their settlement, upon which they have expended about \$80,000, New Switzerland."

This is the same colony mentioned in an editorial note a few weeks ago, and we refer to it again to ask whether some steps should not be taken to bring these people into proper relations with our Church in this country. We may be allowing golden opportunities to slip.

QUICK WORK.

On Tuesday last a representative of a leading New York publishing firm arrived in this city, bringing the copy of a volume of 240 pages 16mo. to Grant, Faires & Rodgers, who were to print it. Unable to disengage the type needed the Philadelphia firm bought a new font and put their force to work. By 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday complete copies were printed. The covers had been prepared in the meantime, and the bound edition was shipped to New York and ready for sale in the leading book stores of the United States the following day. The volume is beautiful.

CATAWBA HIGH SCHOOL.

The catalogue of Catawba High and Normal school for 1881-1882, located at Newton, N. C., has been received. Rev. J. B. Clapp, A. M. is principal; Rev. J. A. Foil, A. M. associate principal; W. P. Kline, Ph. B. inspector in mathematics and science, and Rev. G. D. Gurley, A. M. professor of science and art of teaching. The institution reports a total attendance of 145 pupils. We commend it to the attention of our church.

UNFORTUNATE.

The Pond liquor law has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Ohio on the ground that it is in the nature of a license law. It is now predicted that the saloons lately closed will be re-opened. The unfortunate feature of temperance movements is that they have nearly always been made to take the turn of a partisan issue. The *New York Tribune*, we think, recently had an article showing that the point has always been raised by the party in the minority, and with the hope of bringing new factors into campaigns. It is in vain that men seek to convert a question of morals into goats' horns over which a fox may jump out of the pit.

THE STRIKES.

The immense organized strikes of laborers are attracting great attention, although there have as yet been no outbreaks. A peculiarity of the case is that there is no cry of want such as often incites to such movements. The *Chicago Inter Ocean* puts it in this way:

"One truth is certain. Among the 100,000 men who walked out of employment on Thursday there had not been a single case of distress. It is not claimed that there is a solitary man in the 100,000 who could not continue to pay his rent, to get all he wanted at the grocery to maintain, clothe, and educate his family comfortably, and to save a little each week, if he desired. He could do all this without working overtime or even giving up a moderate indulgence in tea, coffee, tobacco, and whisky. One of the workmen states to a reporter that the puddlers get only \$4.50 to \$5 a day, the rollers \$8 to \$10, and the nailers \$6. One of their employers gives the average earnings of the puddlers at \$5 to \$6, the rollers \$10 to 15, and the nailers \$8. They strike for 10 per cent. additional. Here is a range of wages from \$1,550 a year to \$4,650, and it is declined! The medium, \$3000 a year is the income which Washington struggled in vain to secure out of an estate of 15,000 acres and upwards of a hundred slaves, the possession of which made him an aristocrat and a grandee. Nor did he ever know so large an income until he became President. The lowest of the sums named is greater than the earnings of the first year's industry of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen Girard, John Jacob Astor, or A. T. Stewart, and out of which each was able to save the nucleus of his fortune. The majority of the men whose names are imperishable as workers,

men who stand at the very fore-front of workingmen—Robert Fulton, Goodyear, F. B. Mendenhall—either labored for years on a small plot of land or never knew what it was to plow it. The average earnings of the whole people of America, capitalists and all, is only 140 dollars per capita, as indicated from the census by dividing the total product of their industry in all departments by the total number of heads. The workmen who put themselves out of employment therefore on Thursday were getting pay of less than the average product of 140 persons, as compared with the whole population of the United States, and the highest of them were getting each the product of the labor of 33-34 persons.

Moreover, these strikers were putting in none of their own capital, while the great mass of workers in other occupations are using much of their own capital. At the average the tradesmen, farmers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, and merchants of the United States do not net out of their business as large a sum for consumption or for saving as these 100,000 workmen have refused. Yet their occupations involved much capital, more skill and as much labor.

One of the workmen says:—
'This whole matter has resolved itself into whether a man shall work his life out at the most laborious kind of work, and then get just barely enough to live on.'

From this it would appear that the workmen concede that they have enough to live on, and what they now strike for is for saving. They have got all they want to spend, but they are striking for a surplus, a path to fortune; for larger deposits in the savings banks; in a word, for reproductive capital! Does it not occur to them that to strike for a share of accumulated capital for no better reason than that they have saved nothing out of high wages, is itself the strongest proof of the advantages of their condition?"

DIVIDING CHARGES.

If there are any persons who think the Virginia Classis is about half asleep, they should have been present at its late annual sessions. They would then have concluded that it is a very live body, and sleeps only at proper seasons.

At this time we wish to speak of only one thing which the Classis did, showing that it is alive and wide awake. We refer to its dividing of charges;—or, rather the dividing of one charge, because only one was really divided, and two others—well, we will tell about them some other time, except only to say here that they received from Classis the *entering wedge* of division. The charge which, by the unanimous dictum of Classis, became two, is the Middlebrook. Rev. S. L. Whitmore has been its pastor for three years (his first pastorate.) Large success attended his diligent efforts, and his crowning work was the building of a church in Middlebrook. Here was the parsonage, in a village of about three hundred inhabitants, church members of three or four denominations, and not an organization of any one of them in the place, all having their places of worship several miles in the country, the Reformed about three miles away. Bro. Whitmore readily took in the situation, and securing an eligible site, commenced the erection of a house of worship, which in due time was completed and solemnly set apart for its intended use. About six months ago a congregation was organized in the new church, and last month Classis met in it. It is a very neat and comfortable building, good size, and with good surroundings and conveniences for homes and carriages. It is the pride and the Mecca of the good people of the village.

But now the people of this thriving little town, having one important thing added to their municipal and spiritual possessions, feel that they must have something more: they must have more services in the new church. The pastor knew this before they did, and was ready at once to act. He laid the matter squarely before Classis, and Classis said promptly and earnestly—yes, divide; it shall be unto you as you desire; and the thing was done.

The two charges will now be, first, the Middlebrook charge, consisting of the congregation of that place and the one at Newport, seven miles distant. The other will consist of two congregations, St. John's and Mint Spring, the latter being the church for which the synod at Hagerstown gave a voluntary contribution of two hundred dollars—a gift that promises now to be restored in the spiritual increase of our Zion. This charge has received the name of St. John's. Missionary aid amounting to \$350 will be furnished to the two charges, for the present; but it is confidently expected that both will be, in a few years, self-supporting. And this, with only a present membership of about two hundred in both charges combined. But the outlook is good, and that, with the enterprise and zeal at hand—there is no telling what will be wrought by the hand of the Lord.

Communications.

PROCEEDINGS OF ALLEGHENY CLASSIS.

Allegheny Classis met in the eleventh annual session in St. John's Church, Millersburg, Butler county, Pa., on Wednesday evening, May 24, 1882. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring president, Rev. T. F. Stauffer. Rev. C. Gumbert was elected president; Rev. J. M. Souder, corresponding secretary, and Elder T. J. Craig, treasurer. All the ministers were present, save one, but the attendance on the part of the eldership was deficient.

The business sessions were interesting, and all subjects claiming the attention of Classis were dispatched with promptness. The attention of Pittsburgh Synod is called to the fact that this Classis is not represented in the Missionary Board of Synod. Owing to the increase of membership of Butler charge and its general prosperity, Classis instructed the same to call a pastor who could give to it his individual attention. Permission was given Rev. F. A. Edmonds, of the Harmony charge, to resign at the end of the present year.

Rev. H. D. Darbaker having made a statement in regard to members of the church living at Braddock, permission was granted him to find out the number of members, the amount they would be able to raise toward the support of a pastor, etc., and to bring their interests before the Board of Missions of the Pittsburgh Synod at its next meeting.

Classis requests consistories to pay their missionary appropriations quarterly, regularly and promptly, and instructs pastors to bring this subject to the serious attention of consistories and people.

Rev. F. A. Edmonds having been appointed a committee to aid the consistory of the New Castle Mission in securing a house of worship, reported, that through the indefatigable efforts of the pastor, a lot had been purchased in the very heart of the city, that a chapel was building, that nearly \$3000 had been secured in the way of obligations and cash, that \$400 more would be needed for its completion, and that it is hoped before the next annual meeting of Classis, the church will be finished, dedicated and paid for.

Religious services during meeting of Classis: Rev. J. May preached on Thursday evening.

The following topics relating to the Sunday-school were discussed on Friday evening:—

First. "The duty of church members to the Sunday-school." Second. "Sunday-school management."

On Saturday afternoon, Rev. J. M. Souder preached the preparatory sermon. A very interesting meeting was held on Saturday evening, when "Family Visitation" received attention under the following heads: First. "The idea of family visitation." Second. "The best method of carrying out the idea in a practical way."

Rev. J. H. Prugh preached the communion sermon Sunday morning. Children's meeting Sunday afternoon, and on Sunday evening a missionary meeting was held, when addresses were made by the different members of Classis on the following subjects:

First. "The duty of the church to Mission-ate." Second. "Do we owe anything to the Lord and how much?"

This meeting of Classis was very pleasant, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The members fared sumptuously every day. The people of St. John's church showed a deep interest in the religious services, which is very commendable. For their hospitable entertainment, Classis recorded a vote of thanks, and requested the pastor loci to read the same from the pulpit.

Classis adjourned on Saturday forenoon to meet in the twelfth annual session, in Trinity church, Wilkesburg, Pa., on the 23d May, 1883, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. KNAPPENBERGER,
Stated Clerk.

STATISTICS.—Number of congregations, 11; members, 1,334; unconfirmed members, 337; baptisms, infants, 89, adults, 12; confirmed, 84; received by certificate, 77; communion, 1,185; dismissed, 20; erasure of names, 26; deaths, 33; Sunday-schools, 10; Sunday-school scholars, 998; students for ministry, 2; benevolent purposes, \$1,308.24; congregational purposes, \$15,729.72; Ministers, 96.

THE ELDER AT CLASSIS.

BY REV. C. CLEVER.

Every one has been pained at the insignificant part which the elder plays in our ecclesiastical assemblages. Were it not for the constitutional questions propounded by the presiding officer, some of which in these latter times have lost their meaning, a casual observer would scarcely be able to see that these men form any essential part of the body. They seem to be occupying a somewhat anomalous position. A few constitutional technicalities, fortified by slavish customs, have placed them largely in the background. Some one of their number most generally appears at the end of a committee, but with the quiet understanding, that it is simply something that is needed to fill up. The chairman is always supposed to do the work, unless it be some extremely unpleasant affair which has been thrust upon the attention of Classis. To this position even the most daring would not aspire. It is nothing unusual to hear a chairman of a committee announce his readiness to report; but his want of time to confer with the elder or elders, who may have had courtesy enough shown to them by the president, to be added to the list. Sometimes the report is small, and then, as a matter of form, before it passes into the hands of the secretary, it is handed to the elder who affixes his name to it.

The financial management has been taken out of the hands of these very men, who immediately represent the financial backbone of the church. If it could be announced that the classical apportionments had been made at the suggestion of a committee of elders, and then the ministry properly present it to the people, the cry, in some measure at least, which comes to us from lagging interests so dear to the heart of the church, would cease. Why must we turn to serving tables when so many others are at hand to relieve us from the burden? Why might not the presiding officer, occasionally, be selected from those who, theoretically at least, are bound to take part in the ministry, so far as it has to do with pastoral oversight and rule? Undoubtedly, the demands made upon them, when they are inducted into office, would seem to imply that

this responsible and honorable position should not be closed against them.

There is always a complaint that the elders do nothing at home among the members of the flock. They learn this lesson over and over again from the higher bodies. If there be nothing more for them to do, than generally engage their attention, better, far better, let them remain at home. Otherwise these hands which should render such abundant support to the pastor, will wither to such diminutive proportions, that nothing short of the miraculous energy of the Divine Word, can bring back a reasonable cuning.

Unless they can be assigned some more prominent activity, certain evils will assuredly follow. There will be a continual weariness, and a flood of excuses presented. Men will want to get away, not so much from an anxiety to get home, as a desire to get away from the arid waste of do nothingism. Some of those who remain are doubtless prompted by an overweening love for the church, but the majority do nothing at home, and would just as soon spend their time in the same way at a Classis or Synod. There will be no calling out of the latent energy of the eldership of the church. To arouse this at home will be like kindling fire in an ash heap. Instead of the younger men called to bear this responsible office, being flames of fire in the service of the church, they will be as burdensome as a log and have as little back bone as a jelly fish. The wide awake business men cannot be persuaded to attend these gatherings. It seems to them as a waste of time. They are not assigned any special work which challenges that burning energy by which they are being consumed. Thus a whole world of consecrated energy is swallowed up in this waste of ecclesiastical formalism, and held at bay by these mountainous hindrances which slavish custom has builded during the flight of years.

REPORT

On the State of Religion in Goshenhoppen Classis.

Rev. Fathers and Brethren:—In the name of our common Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, we have again completed another classical year, and are called upon to sum up, and give an account of our stewardship. This year, your committee on the state of religion and morals will endeavor to present, from the parochial reports given into their hands.

First of all, it is our bounden duty to bow before God and give Him our most sincere and hearty thanks, for sparing the lives of all our ministers. None of us has been cut down by death, nor has any of us been prevented by severe affliction or sickness, from attending to the duties of our holy calling. Death has, however, done its work among our members. Some congregations have been sadly afflicted and bereaved, whose loss is deeply felt and lamented, while with other congregations death has dealt more sparingly. Nevertheless let us all be reminded that we have here no abiding city, and therefore seek that which is future.

From the parochial reports and the testimony of our delegated elders, we learned that our labors have been crowned with more than ordinary success. The growth of the church within the bounds of Goshenhoppen Classis has been steadily advancing up the hill of Zion, keeping time with the angelic chorus, "Glory be to God in the highest." An evidence of such growth in our Reformed Zion is seen from what follows.

The reports unequivocally affirm that the ministry has been faithful. The elders testified that the Gospel has been preached in purity according to the standard of the Reformed Church, and earnestly as the power and wisdom of God unto the salvation of the believer. The services in our sanctuaries are reported as having been well attended, and the congregations, as having all been alive to the interest of religion and active in building up and extending the kingdom of Christ, and the sick and the dying, as having been faithfully cared for by our elders and minister, while the dead have been buried in a Christian manner.

The sacraments of Holy Baptism and the Lord's Supper also received their due attention both from the laity and the ministry. An increased number of adults has been baptized during the past year, and the little children, no less, have been brought to Christ on the arms of love and faith, in the ordinance of holy baptism and grafted into the mystical body of Christ. The committee was pleased to hear that this duty on the part of our Christian parents has not been neglected in spite of the heretical preaching on infant baptism, by ministers of other denominations, trying to throw a halo of doubt around our Reformed families. The baptized membership and others not placed into the covenant relation with Almighty God by the rite of holy baptism have been carefully gathered into classes and faithfully instructed by our ministers in the duties and doctrines of our holy religion as taught in the Heidelberg Catechism, and when the unbaptized have taken the baptismal vow, the catechumens have then been confirmed and thus established and sealed in their holy calling.

The Lord's Supper has been regularly administered and celebrated not less than twice a year in all the congregations, and in some four times. Many professed Christians having been faithful to their great Master availed themselves of this glorious privilege given for their use and realized that "His flesh is meat indeed, and His blood is drink indeed." "Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day."

From the reports it is also evident that Sunday-schools have been organized in all our congregations. Most of them continue during the whole year, others, only during summer. They have indeed been promising and are looking towards accomplishing a glorious work in the church. They have, to-day, assumed a more important place in our church culture and training, and have been brought in the proper relation to the church. They are no longer independent and separate from her. Their general control is in the hands of the consistories. They are nurseries in the church. Thank God that the day has dawned, in which, the anti-tendency in reference to Sunday-schools within our territory, which often discouraged our pastors, has entirely passed away and become instrumental in extending the kingdom of Christ. This work, "Feed my lambs," has been successfully attended to by our members and pastors. The little children have been gathered in large numbers into the fold from the highways and hedges.

The large ingathering into our Reformed

Zion by baptism, confirmation, certificates and profession of faith indicates the relative growth of the church within our bounds as a Classis. The increase of Sunday-school scholars, and communicant members, the large contributions for benevolent and congregational purposes, the prompt payment of salaries, the erection of a new house of worship in Hereford township, Berks county, Pa., the licensure of two students, and the ordination of one new minister of the Gospel, the order and peace in our charges—the Pottstown charge which had been the prey of confusion and disorder for several years, in consequence of which it was retrograding very fast, has within the last 4 months assumed a different course, and is now pervaded with a spirit of peace and looks towards a crown of success. All this goes to show a progressive side of our religion.

Turning once more to the reports, we find no specific reference by our pastors to the moral state of their charges. In this respect nothing definitely is asserted. But since we regard Gospel leaven and nurture as necessarily involving growth in purity of character and holiness of life, we are warranted in reporting a healthy moral and spiritual state of our churches.

Since your committee has called your attention to so many encouraging facts in the chapter of our past year's history, we must not forget that the ministry and elders might have done much better. Our page is stained with defeats and failures. There is still too great a proportion existing between the communicant and non-communicant membership. There is a coldness and indifference in our church, which to say the least is criminal. Pride and selfishness, like a canker, is eating away the true spirit of love and humanity. The neglect of personal missionary labor is also grievous.

What a host of people who do not yet confess the true and loving Christ, is still surrounding us. Though the word of God has been earnestly preached and the sacraments administered, and catechetical instructions imparted, the members are still unmindful of the duty of gathering into Christ's fold the lost sheep. The benevolent contributions of our charges, as above said, are increasing, and we need not be ashamed, when we are compared with other Classes, and yet there is here ample room for improvement. Brethren, ought there not be more missionary zeal aroused in our churches. But some of our charges are too large and unwieldy, so that it becomes almost impossible for the pastors to attend to their duties properly. While 4 of our congregations stand isolated from any pastoral charge, in consequence of which they are undoubtedly losing in membership and in this missionary zeal. Could the large charges however be satisfactorily divided in connection with the isolated congregations, suitable charges might be formed and a better work might be accomplished at these places.

In spite of all this, brethren, standing at the door of a new classical year, let us feel inspired with zeal and courage in view of our success achieved in the past year and work faithfully that our labors in the coming year may be crowned with a more precious crown of success; and as we return again to our respective posts of labor, look with an eye of faith unto Christ who has promised, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Respectfully submitted,
C. H. HERBST.

REPORT

On the State of Religion in Clarion Classis.

Rev. and Dear Brethren.—Your committee on the State of Religion and Morals, begs leave to offer the following: First, that we render devout thanksgiving to God, who in great love and mercy, hath permitted us to come together as a Classis, to pray for the peace of Zion and to seek her good. A general view of the work carried forward by the various charges, and which is brought to our notice by the different reports, furnishes cause for joy and praise to God, who hath given grace and strength to His servants to labor and pray, to watch and wait for the souls that are precious to Him. There have been cares and anxieties, trials and difficulties to bear, and in some cases, even more of these than commonly fall to the lot of the faithful pastor. The devil who never wearies of his efforts to hinder the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, has been painfully busy at his work in some parts of the fold of God. In some cases he has stirred up wranglings and confusions, causing the faithful pastor to weep for the sins of the people, in others, he has allured into sad neglects of church privileges and duties, which have had to be met by church authority in the way of admonition and suspension. Yet in the midst of all trials and discouragements, the servants of the Lord, knowing that they wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against a vast array of unseen, spiritual enemies, have stood firm—clothed in the armor of God, they have continued to wield the mighty sword of the Spirit with strong confidence in the sure word of the Lord, that all things work together for good to them that love Him, and that all adversity is but the trying of our faith which worketh patience and experience and hope. So that while there are some things to cause us to humble ourselves in penitence beneath the mighty hand of God, there are also many words of cheerful hope expressed, many assurances that God has been good to Israel, that where sin abounded, grace did much more abound.

The pure word of God has been faithfully preached, both in the pulpit and catechetical class which has resulted in large gatherings into the communion of the church. The Holy Sacraments of God's kingdom, and all her other sacred services have been precious to thousands. The Missionary spirit has largely pervaded the whole Classis. Three of the missions lately organized, have been furnished with regular pastors, and other points are being carefully looked after by those appointed to attend to such duties.

A few of the older charges are now without pastors. May God soon send them each and all a shepherd from among those whom He hath ordained to minister to His people in holy things. The angel of death has not appeared to summon any from among the ranks of the ministry within the bounds of this Classis during the past year, but an increased number of deaths among the membership, admonishes us all to watch and be ready. Since we know not what hour our Lord cometh, nor do we know whom He shall next call from time into eternity, "Therefore my beloved brethren let us be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as we know that our labor is not in

vain in Him. "And now unto the King, Eternal, Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, be glory forever and ever, Amen."

Respectfully Submitted,
D. H. LEADER,
Chairman.

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. L. D. Steckel has closed his first year's pastorate in the Womelsdorf charge. The following is the statistical result, viz.: Baptisms, 23; confirmations, 44; received by certificate, 4; benevolent contributions, \$90.42. The charge is in a condition which makes its spiritual progress hopeful. He enters into the year before him with acceptance.

The Whiteside gatherings into the garner house of the Lord fitly perpetuate the memory of the institution of the church when the Holy Ghost descended, and with power attracted into one fellowship, three thousand. At no place did the reception of catechumens into full communion with the mystical Head of the Church awaken more interest than among the friends of St. John's Reformed Mission at Wyoming, Del. The examination of the class was held publicly, and gave entire satisfaction to the pastor and elders, no less than to the large audience present. Nine persons were confirmed; three, heads of families, received by certificate and renewal of profession. The total addition for the classical year is 18. This mission is in a very prosperous condition, now numbering 100 full members. Considering the total failure of the crops last year, the young pastor, Rev. Newton J. Miller, has reason to feel encouraged with the result of his labors amongst this people.

Rev. C. H. Herbst writes:—The Spring communion services in the Pottstown charge, Montgomery county, Pa., Rev. C. H. Herbst, pastor, which were brought to a close on the 14th of May, were indeed solemn and very impressive, and largely attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The charge is constituted of two congregations. In each, two communions, one German and the other English, are semi-annually celebrated. This spring, for certain reasons, the two English communions were held on the same day, the 14th of May. On this occasion, Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., of Lancaster, was present, and preached at both churches very interesting sermons and assisted the pastor in the services. In Zion's Reformed church at Pottstown, the number of German and English communicants was 198, in St. James', at Limerick, 189.

In connection with the English preparatory services at Pottstown, on the 13th of May, a class of 22 catechumens, of whom three were heads of families, was admitted into full membership of the church by the laying on of hands. This was the largest class in the history of the congregation, and it passed a very creditable examination before a large and greeting audience. Fifteen persons were added by certificates and renewed professions; five by dismissals from other churches—making in all an addition of 42 members to the congregation.

On the same day, at Limerick, a class of 21 catechumens, including three married persons, after having satisfactorily recited the greater part of the catechism, was admitted into full membership of the church by ordination, and by certificates two persons were added. This was indeed a fine class and an honor to our Limerick church. There is a revival of interest in this congregation. The members are concentrating all their strength to make ere long a brighter day that is not far below the horizon, dawn. Of late the same may be said of our Zion's congregation at Pottstown. Enthusiasm for its advancement is abroad in the hearts of the people, and its prospects are more encouraging than ever before. Here the erection of a chapel for the Sunday-school is challenging the attention of the members. The church building has no basement and is very inconvenient for holding the Sunday-school in it. The carpet, the pews, and furniture of the church will be terribly spoiled in a short time, and the members are aware of this fact. The Sunday-school, during summer, is before the services, and the entire room of the church is occupied by the school, so that the members cannot get their seats until the school is dismissed. This is also very unpleasant.

Our members ought to feel encouraged in meeting the want of an appropriate building for the school. The congregation and the school are in a very flourishing condition. Five months ago there were enrolled 71 scholars, and at present 192, and if a chapel should be erected ere long, a still brighter star shall gleam, and our Zion's Reformed school at Pottstown might be able to compete with its sister schools. The congregation is free of debt, and is able to meet the demand of the building almost at any time. The hand needs only to be laid to the plow.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURG.

Sixteen additions were made to the Myersdale congregation at the communion season held June 4.

Mount Pleasant church, Rev. S. Z. Beam, pastor, has communion on Whitsunday. Eleven persons were added to its communicant membership, two by renewal of profession, three by confirmation, and six by certificate. This was the largest communion ever engaged during the present pastorate. The charge has become strong enough to be divided, and accordingly, one congregation has been detached, so as to constitute another charge. As now constituted, Mount Pleasant charge has three congregations. The Scottsdale, by action of Classis, has become a new charge, partly to be supported by missionary aid. Rev. A. W. J. Best has been called to the pastorate of Scottsdale.

SYNOD OF POTOMAC.

On Ascension Day, the Reformed church at Bloersville, Cumberland county, Va., consecrated their burial ground by the name of *Calvary Cemetery*, a good audience having assembled for that purpose. After a sermon by Dr. Kremer, of Carlisle, the balance needed for the enclosing and laying out of the ground in lots was raised. The formal consecration was then conducted by the pastor, Rev. G. E. Addams. This congregation was organized within the last two years, and now have a comfortable and inviting church edifice, with a basement, well arranged in two apartments for lecture and Sunday-school services, and

entirely free of debt, with good prospects, under the faithful and efficient labors of their pastor for a steady and permanent growth.

On Whitsunday eighteen persons were added to the Reformed Church, Carlisle, sixteen by confirmation, three of whom received adult baptism. The communion was the largest during the present pastorate.

A. H. K.

General News.

HOME.

Guiteau's only hope seems to be in a pardon by the President.

The "Star Route" investigations are being pushed forward. Ex-Attorney Gen. MacVeagh was on the witness stand last week, but his testimony was ruled out.

Congress has got through with its fight over contested seats and is considering the Appropriation Bill. It is thought there will be an adjournment by the 1st of July.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 10.—The situation in the iron-works continues without important change. The manufacturers who were spoken of to this afternoon say that the settlement of the trouble in Cincinnati and the resumption of work at that point on Monday will not affect the situation here. The Amalgamated Association is getting ready for the labor demonstration on June 17. The procession will be one of the largest ever seen in Pittsburg. Delegations from Ohio, New York, West Virginia and Kentucky will participate, and it is expected that from 20,000 to 25,000 men will be in line.

Cincinnati, June 10.—This forenoon a committee of workmen from the iron mills met the proprietors of the mills and made an agreement with them to eliminate the word "forever" from their contract, and to go to work on Monday on the terms of the compact of last October thus amended. The prices at present will be the same as those paid when they quit work, and will remain so until the scale is fixed at Pittsburg, when that will be the Cincinnati scale.

Cumberland, Md., June 10.—Four of the second instalment of the consolidation companies' new miners and five of the special police became dissatisfied and left Eckhart today. To-day's out-put was 292 tons, the heaviest day's work since the new labor was introduced. There has been no excitement to-day.

This morning, trainmen on the Eckhart Road refused to transport coal mined by imported labor. The company has one engine at work this afternoon, and the managers say all positions will be filled by willing men on Monday.

Wareham, Mass., June 10.—The striking employees of the South Wareham Nail Company to day received 10 per cent. advance, and will return to work on Monday. They have been out one week.

Chester, Pa., June 7.—The Grand Jury in the case of Professor Samuel Jackson, proprietor, and Charles Vanhorn, assistant, of the Pyrotechnic Works, which exploded with such disastrous results some months ago, have ignored the bill of involuntary manslaughter, and put the case on the country.

Chicago, June 7.—A San Antonio, Texas, special says:—A terrible explosion occurred yesterday in tunnel No. 1, on the G. & P. & T. Railway extension. Two hundred and fifty kegs of blasting powder were ignited by a workman on the east end of the extension. The workmen in the west end were at once overwhelmed with earth, rocks, and trees. Three were killed and five wounded.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—Particulars are received of an attack on the Bank of Brookfield yesterday by six armed and mounted men, who rode into the town of Brookfield just as the bank was closing for the day, dismounted, and covering the clerks with their revolvers, robbed the safe of about \$5,000. They kept up a rapid fusillade with their firearms as they rode through the place, overawing the town-people.

Laredo, Texas, June 9.—The most severe hail storm that ever was known passed over Laredo last evening. It lasted unceasingly from 6 to 7 o'clock. Hail-stones as large as a hen's egg fell. The walls of Babcock's new variety hall fell in, instantly killing Charlie Munster and wounding two others, one dangerously. The roofs of several houses also fell, causing damage to goods the extent of which is not yet known. Great damage, it is feared, has been done to sheep in this county by the storm.

Denver, Col. June 11.—One of the heaviest rain storms ever known in this section, accompanied by water-spouts, swept over Denver last night, doing thousands of dollars worth of damage in the city and surrounding country. Cellars and basements were filled with water, and several houses near the Platte River were washed away. The bodies of two Germans, Ludwig Muer and Fidele Drier, who were in one of the houses have been recovered. Three children were drowned, but their bodies have not yet been found. It is feared that other lives besides these five were lost.

It is impossible to give the full extent of the damage at present. The storm reached over several miles of thickly settled country.

At Golden several houses were washed away, and the Cambrian Fire brick Works were struck by lightning and completely destroyed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 6.—In the House of Commons last night in Committee on the Representation bill, Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, consented to insert provisions assuring a prompt trial, causing the judges for the special Court to be selected by ballot instead of being appointed and obliging the judges to state the reasons for conviction in open Court.

Outrages continue in Ireland. Mr. Burke was assassinated at Ardahan on the 8th inst. The victim said in advance that he knew he would be killed.

When the news of Mr. Bourke's murder reached London, his brother went into the lobby of the House of Commons and accused Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar of being the cause thereof. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of Mr. Bourke.

The bullet that killed Mr. Bourke entered his head behind the left ear. The dragoon who was escorting him received three shots, one behind the right ear, another through the right

arm and side, penetrating his heart, and the third through the wrist of his right hand. One person saw the assassins but could not identify them. Of the three men arrested, one is named Martin Keenan, and the other two are named Holland. One of the latter is an evicted tenant. The soldier's rifle and Mr. Bourke's sixteen repeater were stolen by the murderers.

The *Dublin Gazette* to-day contains a proclamation offering a reward of £2000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers, and £1000 for private information leading to the same result; also free pardon and special protection to any one not the actual murderer who shall give like information. A further reward of £500 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one harboring or sheltering the murderers. An inquest was opened at Rahasane to-day on the bodies of both victims. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. The police have found two Snider rifles on the mountain side, two miles from the scene of the crime.

A farmer named Brown, residing near Ballina, has been shot in the legs and seriously wounded. Similar wounds have been inflicted upon a farmer named East, of County Roscommon. A farmer named Hickey was also shot in the legs near Castle Island last evening. His wounds are dangerous.

The recent disturbances in Egypt culminated on the 11th inst., in riots which broke out between the hostile natives and Europeans, during which several were killed and wounded and a number of houses destroyed. Several of those mortally wounded were taken to the French Consulate, where the riotous demonstrations continued. The English Consul was among those seriously hurt, as were also the Greek Consul and the Italian Vice Consul. Twenty persons were killed in all and the Rue des Seours, inhabited chiefly by Europeans completely wrecked. The engineer of the British man of war *Superb*, was stabbed to death.

Cairo, June 11, 9 45 P. M.—So far as ascertainable the rioting in Alexandria began on a street near the great square. The immediate cause was the stabbing of an Arab by a Maltese. A mob of natives collected, cleared the street with sticks, and made their way into the great square, where they demolished the music pavilions. Europeans precipitately fled the square, and took refuge for some time at the French Consulate. Soldiers were called out, but looked on without interfering during the work of demolition and bloodshed. The British House of Commons will send an expedition to protect subjects, and it now looks as if France and Italy will join in the demonstration.

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Also those indebted for Periodicals—we ask as a special favor, for the same reason, that they remit without further delay.

We also again ask the patronage of the Church, in our several Departments—hoping to merit the same.

CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent
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Manuscripts are to be sent to any member of the Committee, Lancaster, Pa., by June 20th, '82.

Those sending them will sign them with an assumed name, and put assumed name and their own name in an envelope enclosed in another, which is to be directed to the undersigned.

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With a queer little squirm:
"O I wish I could find
A fat little worm!"

Said the next little chicken,
With an odd little shrug:
"O I wish I could find
A fat little bug!"

Said the third little chicken,
With a sharp little squeal:
"O I wish I could find
Some nice yellow meal!"

Said the fourth little chicken,
With a small sigh of grief:
"O I wish I could find
A green little leaf!"

Said the fifth little chicken,
With a faint little moan:
"O I wish I could find
A wee gravel stone!"

"Now see here," said the mother
From the green garden patch,
"If you want any breakfast,
You just come and scratch!"

—American Kindergarten Magazine.

A TRUE HISTORY OF TWO BOYS.

BY REV. R. H. CRAIG.

They attended the same school, sat side by side on the same seats, vied with each other in the same classes, played the school-games together, and were to each other as brothers. They were ambitious, and often spoke of the future "when they would be men of distinction," and even in boyhood began to plan about the best way of obtaining a classical education, which they considered indispensable to success. Their fathers were men of limited means, having to work hard for the support of their children, and never dreamed of giving their boys an education higher than that furnished by the common school. In the village school, however, these boys had an excellent teacher, who taught them more than how to read and write and do sums. He inspired them with the idea of working for themselves, and fostered their ambition to rise in the world without the help of others, by using for that purpose all honorable means with perseverance and a will.

Already each had got hold of a Latin grammar, and they were conning over "penna, pennæ, pennæ," to the utter astonishment of their fellow-pupils, while the still more puzzling mystery was declared that the angle A, B, C is equal to the angle D, E, F, D, and that x is equal to anything in this world.

While quite young the boys left school, taking charge of schools of their own as teachers, but still pursuing the path which to each seemed to point out the way to the object of their ambition. John had the credit of being just a little brighter than his fellow, but James had the reputation of being a young man of excellent character; and it was a matter of some amusement to his rival to learn that when he became a teacher, wishing to mould the characters of his scholars, he had openly espoused the cause of temperance and refused to touch, taste or handle that which could hurt the body or the mind of others. John claimed to be as temperate as James, but said he would not run to such foolish extremes by taking pledges, joining Rechabites, and all that sort of nonsense.

And so these two young men struck out in different directions. John taught his school and read his Virgil and Homer, and when fatigued with close study and late hours, sometimes he refreshed himself with a glass of wine.

"Pugh!" said he to the expostulations of his friend, James, when they happened to meet after two or three years' separation, "if I never do worse than to take a glass of wine, I do not think much harm can come to me."

"That may be," said James, "but so many do come to harm that I would not run the risk for all the good it does."

"Nothing refreshes me so much after a hard night's study as a glass of sherry," responded John, with earnestness; "and I think if you but knew the value of it you would try it. Young men like us have so much study to do that we must have something to keep up our strength; and I hope we are not foolish enough to hurt ourselves."

"I think my strength will last as long as yours," said James; "besides, when I do not feel the need, I do not care to risk the danger. I can get along well enough without such helps."

Years passed away and I sought the two young men. I knew where to find one of them, but was not certain about the other.

After many inquiries I knocked at the door of an obscure house in an obscure street, and in response there came to the door a man, John, who had the reputation of being a fine scholar, knowing Latin and Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, French and German; but I noticed that he had hard work to stand steadily on his feet for the few moments I spoke to him, and his tongue was too large for distinct communication. He seemed an utter wreck at thirty-five years of age, and I turned away in sorrow and in shame.

I sought the lodgings of James. He was a college graduate and was busy preparing to stand a special examination for a high academic degree. He showed me a "call" which he had recently received from an important church, urging him to become its pastor, and he told me that he probably would accept it. He was still a temperance man—a man of sterling principle and splendid mind; and he still lives to prove that, to become great, a man must rule his own spirit and shun the very appearance of evil.

"But what became of the other young man?" you ask. The question can be answered in a very few words. About six months after I last saw him he died suddenly in a fit of *delirium tremens*, and was laid in a drunkard's grave.

And so the history of these two boys comes out in perfect harmony with the principles of character which each planted for himself. There is little difficulty in predicting results: "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting."—N. Y. Observer.

AMBER.

The best pieces of amber are now taken in the rough by Armenian merchants to Constantinople, where they are carved and chased and polished by the hand of the engraver, as mouth-pieces for pipes. In the Pipe Bazaar of the great Byzantine edifice—which contains mosques, fountains, and a labyrinth of arcaded streets, each a separate bazaar—are hidden away countless amber mouth-pieces of fabulous value, in every shade of color, lustrous as crystal, and set with diamonds and rubies. Supported by sculptured columns, and decorated with arabesques, this dimly lighted city in the heart of Stamboul is full of marvels and treasures. Through its narrow thoroughfares, camels and carriages and horsemen force their way, among a dense throng of people of every nation and type—Turks in muslin turbans, Persians in pyramidal bonnets of Astrakhan fur, Hebrews in yellow coats, with Greeks, Armenians, and running footmen in gorgeous liveries; and in this shifting crowd are dignitaries of the Court, who spend perhaps 50,000 francs on their pipe collections; and harem-ladies wrapped in long white veils, who come for gray, amber, gold embroidered bags of musk and sandal-wood, and the sweet-scented gums made by the women of Chio, which are all sold in the Perfumery Bazaar of this great Oriental fair. Amber, little esteemed as it is at the present time in Europe, and although no longer the important source of wealth that it once was, still has a place in the luxury and religion of the East; and the dim records of its venerable history furnish us with many picturesque and poetic associations, whether we think of it in its early home amid archaic forests, or as in classic lore—

"The sweet tears shed by fair Hellades—
Apollo's daughters,
When their rash brother down the welkin sped,
Lashing his father's sun-team, and fell dead
In Euxine waters."
—Chambers' Journal.

THE BATTERING-RAM.

The celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, had to remove an ancient and massive wall in clearing the ground for St. Paul's Cathedral. The problem was, how to batter down that wall. He thought of the old Roman battering-ram. He had one built, and set a gang of men to work it. They battered the wall vigorously all day, but made no apparent impression. They wanted to stop; but the architect said, "Go on." They did go on the next day, a third, a fourth, and, I think, a seventh day, before there was any sign of fissure in the wall. Then, all at once, it began to crack, to tremble, to totter, and it soon fell.

Sir Christopher said that the very first blow of the ram made an impression, and weakened the wall. Every subsequent blow carried on the work. There was real

progress all the while, though there was no visible sign of it. The result was sure, if the operation was continued long enough.

Is it not so when we batter with truth against the hoary walls of error? Even if we see no immediate results, there may be a weakening and trembling visible to angels and to God. Our business is not to watch for results, and to grow impatient and despondent when they fail to appear; but to go on doing our duty, to strike with all our might for the truth, and for God, believing that we can not fail. That incident of the battering-ram has encouraged me; and I hope that it will encourage others. How long and patiently the early Christians battered the walls of the old Roman and Grecian idolatry! In due time it fell. And so will fall Romanism and infidelity, and everything that exalts itself against God. And so will fall the pride and unbelief of men's hearts, if we keep plying them with the gospel. We shall see hereafter that much of the hard work that we wept over as in vain, was the best work for the Master that we ever did.

Let us then remember the law of physical forces that is illustrated in this case of the battering-ram. It is a law of moral forces, too. And added to it, for the encouragement of the Christian worker, is the promise that the Spirit will work with us, and that the result is sure.—C. E. B. in *Herald and Presbyter*.

"FOR ME."

Little Carrie was a heathen child, about ten years old, with bright black eyes, dark skin, curly brown hair, and slight, neat form.

A little while after she began to go to school the teacher noticed one day that she looked less happy than usual.

"My dear," she said, "why do you look so sad?"

"Because I am thinking."

"What are you thinking about?"

"O, teacher! I do not know whether Jesus loves me or not."

"Carrie, did Jesus ever invite little children to come to Him?"

The little girl repeated the verse, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," which she learned at school.

"Well, what is that for?"

In an instant Carrie clapped her hands with joy and said:

"It is not for you, teacher, is it? for you are not a child. No; it is for me! for me."

From that hour Carrie knew that Jesus loved her; and she loved Him back again with all her heart.

Now, if the heathen children learn that Jesus loves them, and believe His kind words as soon as they hear them, ought not we, who hear so much about the dear Saviour, to believe and love Him too? Every one of us ought to say, "It is for me! for me!" and throw ourselves in the arms of the loving Saviour.—*Morning Light*.

CATCHING QUAIL IN INDIA.

India is a land of wonders; but among the strange sights few are more utterly ridiculous than that of a party of natives driving quail.

The quail-hunter throws a large white cloth over his head, which is extended in front by means of two sticks held in the hands. Arrayed in this manner, the quail-hunter performs various antics and movements which would lead a looker-on to suppose him insane.

There is a method in his madness, however. This remarkable adjustment of the white cloth is supposed to transform the man into a bull or other horned animal. He pretends to paw the earth, tosses his make believe horns, turns round and round, pretending to scratch himself in true bovine fashion. It is irresistibly comic to watch him, and a little attention generally pleases him to such an extent that he will redouble his efforts and multiply his ridiculous pranks until the spectator is thrown into convulsions of laughter.

There are several distinct varieties of quail in India; they frequent open places near rivers, keeping near the ground when flying, and running rapidly among the grasses. The hunters spread fine nets around two sides of the field, and at the end they place a large cage with one or more decoy birds inside.

The idiotic-looking cow has all his wits about him. He proceeds warily; his keen eye detects the coverts of quail, and sees which way they are running. He is no more like a cow than that respectable animal is like a cucumber, but his ruse succeeds wonderfully. He moves about, tosses his head, switches his ingeniously contrived

tail, and so manoeuvres that he keeps the running quail away from the unprotected edges of the field.

When they get to the verge protected by the net they begin to take alarm. They are probably a little uncertain about the peculiar-looking "old cow" behind them, and running along the net, they see the decoy quail apparently feeding in great security and comfort. The V-shaped mouth of the large basket cage looks invitingly open. The puzzling nets are barring the way, and the cow is gradually closing up behind.

As the hunter moves along, he rubs two pieces of dry stick gently up and down his thigh with one hand, thus producing a crackling sound. It is not enough to startle the birds into flight, but alarms them sufficiently to make them get out of the way. One bird, perhaps a little bolder than the other, irritated by the queer crackling sound, now enters the basket, when the others follow like a flock of sheep, and once in, the puzzling shape of the entrance prevents their exit.

Hunters will not unfrequently bag twenty or thirty brace of quail in one field by this absurdly appearing but ingenious method.—*Harper's Young People*.

THE GLEANER.

They brushed the clothes, they beat the clothes,

One sunny April day,—
Their winter clothes, I mean,—and then
They packed them all away
In paper boxes, tied around
With very strongest strings,
First freely sprinkling them with some
Tobacco dust and camphor gum,
And other sneezy things.

And when, their labor done, they took
Their tea and toasted bread,
"Why, where is Kitty?" some one asked.
And "I know," Lulu said.
"She's in my dollie's biggest trunk.
I brushed and beated her.
There can't not any moths, I dess,
Det into her nice fur.
She scratched my flinders when I put
The camphor stuff about.
Div' me some toast that's buttered froo."
They left it all to her, and flew
To let poor Kitty out.

—*Harper's Young People*.

ABOUT GLASS.

Some boy writes to "The Doctor," asking how window glass is made so flat and smooth, "especially those in the large windows of store fronts." There are two kinds of window glass, one called "cylinder" and the other "plate" glass. All the large panes are plate-glass, as the size of the cylinder glass cannot be increased beyond a certain point. In this kind of glass a cylinder is blown; those who have been in a glass house—and I advise you, whenever you have an opportunity, to visit one and see how this wonderful material is worked—know that to make a cylinder, a glass is first blown. This then is worked into a cylinder, by rolling it upon an iron table; after a cylinder is made, its ends are cut off, and it is divided lengthwise and flattened out to form a flat smooth sheet. All plate-glass is cast; a polished iron table has ledges at the side, as high as the thickness of the plate of glass. The melted glass is poured upon this and spread and flattened by a copper roller. The plate is then annealed; that is, put into a very hot furnace, which is so arranged that the glass will cool very slowly, in order that it may be tough when, at the end of a week or so, it is cool. But the glass is now dull and rough, like that which you see in roof and sky-lights. To become the beautiful plate-glass it must be ground and polished. The plates are so arranged that they may be rubbed together, one upon the other, by machinery. First sand and water are placed between them, then emery of different sizes, and after being ground with the finest emery, they are polished by rubbing them with some kind of polishing powder.—*American Agriculturist*.

JOHN NEWTON AND HIS BIBLE.

The Rev. John Newton, who was minister of St. Mary Woolnoth in London, spent the former part of his life at sea. He was, as he tells us himself, a great sinner. From his youth up he had often had convictions, but never deeply felt his danger till in a homeward voyage his life hung in doubt before him. The vessel was in such peril that every hour seemed as if it would be the last. The supposed nearness of eternity filled his mind with a solemn dread. To die happily, he felt he had a need, a great need, he knew not of what. Filled with trouble, he remembered that his mother was a great reader of the Bible, and that she often spoke with delight of

what she found in it. He remembered also that she had given him a Bible when he went to sea, with entreaties that he would often read it. He thought he must still have the Bible somewhere, but he could hardly be certain.

Down he went into his chest, and at the very bottom of it found his mother's kind but long-neglected gift. He opened it with eagerness, and the first words that caught his eyes were these: "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him!" It came home to his conscience that it was the Holy Spirit that he wanted. He resolved to cry earnestly for this gift. He did cry, was heard and answered.—*Guardian*.

THE GREAT MASTER.

"I am my own master!" cried a young man, proudly, when a friend tried to persuade him from an enterprise which he had on hand; "I am my own master!"

"Did you ever consider what a responsible post that is?" asked his friend.

"Responsibility—is it?"

"A master must lay out the work he wants done, and see that it is done right. He should try to secure the best ends by the best means. He must keep on the lookout against obstacles and accidents, and watch that every thing goes straight, else he may fail."

"Well."

"To be master of yourself you have your conscience to keep clear, your heart to cultivate, your temper to govern, your will to direct, and your judgment to instruct. You are master over a hard lot, and if you don't master them they will master you."

"That is so," said the young man.

"Now, I could undertake no such thing," said his friend. "I should fail, sure, if I did. Saul wanted to be his own master and failed. Herod did. Judas did. No man is fit for it. 'Oae is my Master, even Christ.' I work under His direction. When He is Master all goes right."—*Dr. Bacon*.

Pleasantries.

It was a super-sensitive art critic who remarked that the worst use one could put a chromo to was to hang it.

"Are you dead, Tim?" said an Irish father to his son, who had fallen down a well. "Not dead, father, but spacheless," came up from the depths.

Two old ladies, evidently from out of town, were walking about the streets the other day, when one of them discovered a bunch of bananas. Stopping to look at them, she adjusted her glasses and said: "Well, I do declare, if them ain't bigger string-beans than I ever saw in all my life."

"Which of Shakespeare's plays do you like, Mr. O'Flannigan?" "Well, I like the Irish ones the best." "And which may those be, Mr. O'Flannigan?" "Are you so ignorant as that, my son? Sure, yer eddication's been sadly neglected. Why O'Thello, Corry O'Lanus, Mike Beth and Kat Harine and Pat Ruchio."

A member of the Texas Legislature who voted against the purchase of Huddle's pictures of the ex-Governors of Texas by the State gave the following unique reasons:—"Two hundred and fifty dollars a piece is too much for them oil paintings. Oil ain't so dear as all that, for I bought some the other day at two bits a quart. Besides, chromos are a heap cheaper. I bought a chromo of Wellington crossing the Alps, and thar was a hoss in the picture, and it only cost a dollar and a half. None of he pictures of these Governors of Texas has got a hoss in it."

A story is told of an Englishman who was lately obliged to travel in Ireland—a duty he approached with fear and trembling. His affrighted senses were startled on hearing a fellow-passenger in the railway carriage remark to another: "I'm just afther bein' over to Kilpatrick." "And I," replied the other, "am afther bein' over to Kilmory." "What murderers they are," thought the Englishman. "And to think that they talk of their assassinations so publicly!" But the conversation went on. "And thare are you goin' now?" asked assassin No. 1. "I'm goin' home, and then to Kilmory," was No. 2's reply. The Englishman's blood curdled. "Kilmory, is it?" added No. 1. "You'd better be comin' along wid me to Kilmalea." It is related that the Englishman left the train at the next station.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

A \$60,000 building is being started for the Young Men's Christian Association in Buffalo, New York.

The receipts of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church in the year just closed were \$10,759.20.

Phillips Brooks as a Preacher was the subject of an address before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, May 2, by Mr. J. S. James, of Allentown.

The report of the Publication House of the Southern Methodist Church shows the total assets to be \$283,511.73; total liabilities, \$225,724.01; amount of reduction of debt during the last four years, \$131,119.06.

The amount raised for Foreign Missions by the Southern Methodist Church, from May, 1874, to June, 1878, was \$242,933.98; June, 1878, to April, 1882, \$354,471.99—an increase in the last four years of \$111,438.01.

The National Conference of Dunkards, in session at Arnold, Indiana, last week, has adjourned to meet at Topeka, Kansas, next year. The attendance last week included about 20,000 persons from all parts of the country.

The Sarah M. Packer Memorial Parish Sunday-school building of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, at Mauch Chunk, built at a cost of \$50,000 by the widow of Asa Packer, was formally presented to the church on Saturday afternoon.

The summer session of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, opens at Greenwood Lake, Warwick, New York, July 11, with a lecture from Professor Fisher of Yale College, on the subject, "The Argument for the Being of a God."

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church closes the fiscal year without debt. The receipts for April will foot up nearly or quite \$12,000, and those of the year a little less than \$59,000—the amount being about \$5,000 below the average receipts of the seven or eight years preceding 1881.

The Fitch Institute in Buffalo, New York, is intended for "the permanent benefit and improvement of the worthy poor, irrespective of creed, sex, or nationality." It will contain an accident hospital, dispensary, reading-room, soup-kitchen, penny bank, etc. It is the gift of Benjamin Fitch, of New York city, but formerly of Buffalo.

The Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky., now has a large endowment fund, of which \$204,000 are securely invested. In addition to this real estate to the amount of \$100,000 is owned by the Seminary and over \$150,000 in personal bonds, a large proportion of which will be paid. During the last session ninety-four students were in attendance.

J. Henry Thayer, the conscientious and suggestive professor of the New Testament Language and Literature at Andover Theological Seminary, has resigned his position because he considers himself unable to subscribe to the iron-clad creed Andover professors are required to sign every five years. His brother professors consider him sound; but they have already demonstrated that their view of a progressive creed is very far from being in harmony with the views of the founders of the institution, and Professor Thayer's course will receive the approval of all independent thinkers with the conscience of their convictions.

Abroad.

The great theological lectures at Oxford University, called the Hibbert Lectures, have just been delivered by the distinguished Dutch scholar, Dr. Abraham Kuenen, who is professor of theology at the University of Leyden, in Holland. Dr. Kuenen years ago had already made himself a great name as a critic of the biblical books and especially of the Pentateuch.

A telegram from Montreal says the teachers in the Protestant schools of that city held a public meeting, on Saturday, "to protest against their dismissal in a body, under notice from the Commissioners, owing to the refusal of the Legislature to pass the bill to increase the allowance from the city to the schools." It is claimed that the present allowance is insufficient for these schools and that there is a large deficit.

A native Indian preacher writes that two new religious sects have come to the front in that country lately, and "made their debut with daring fanaticism. One party of the fanatics made a raid on the celebrated Temple of Juggernaut at Puri, the object being the destruction of the idol. The second religious sect sprang up in Eastern Bengal a couple of weeks ago. The leader, calling himself a god, collected a gang of ignorant people, attacked the camp of the Deputy Commissioner, and burned down several Government offices. I need not burden you with the 'articles of faith' of these worthies. Their doctrines will not be found in the systematic theology, as taught at Andover, Princeton, or Meadville. The people who attacked the shrine of Juggernaut do not believe in idols. They offer prayer in the open air, and the place where they worship is held in such reverence that, when any of them are ill, they take a little dust from the prayer-ground and eat it."

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CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.
TIME TABLE.—Jan. 23d, 1882.

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Silks continue to afford like inducements to buyers. In a general way the best of all inducements is so great a variety of the most usable silks that all wants shall be met. In this we have been succeeding uncommonly well. Now, in the last month of the silk-buying time, you expect us to flag. No; our trade is still large enough to justify the same liberal management.

We may even do better as to prices. Let every lady who wants even half-a-yard of any sort of silk expect to find here what will fill her want, and make another.

Nothing is more timely for wearers of black than lainage and zellina, two light and open fabrics of fine wool, made by Lupin. For some reason they come to us in perfect condition, so that a dress-pattern costs no more than \$7.50. Except grenadines, nothing is richer.

For more serviceable and less costly black dress, we have nun's veiling of several qualities, below value; and, for very cheap dress, lace bunting at half-value, even down to 10 cents a yard.

Melanges are mottled colors, almost as quiet in effect as plain colors; indeed, across the room, you may mistake a melange for a plain color. Mixed colors are more uniform one square inch is almost like the next square-inch. Not so with melanges; they are much more varied. A melange is a coarse mixture. A bourette is a mixture so coarse as to leave masses of solid color irregularly here and there.

Melanges are in high favor. Bourettes are unfashionable. Mixtures are always acceptable; not particularly so now.

We have melanges at two-thirds value, 40 to 85 cents; bourettes at less than half-value, 50 cents; and mixtures at full prices, 50 cents to \$1.

Third circle, southeast from center.

Ginghams are uneasy. We began the season with lower prices than last year on some qualities. Others have fallen since. The 15-cent American are down to 10 cents. Handkerchief patterns are down from 31 cents to 15. Others have fallen from 25 to 18 cents.

The Spring has done it. But we shall sell tons of ginghams these two months; and the lower the prices the merrier.

Next-outer circle, northwest from center.

Newport blouse flannel waist for ladies and misses; to be worn over, or instead of, the dress-waist, \$2 to \$2.50.

A very fair muslin skirt at 60 cents. The very same is being sold at 64, 65 and 75 in three other stores here. Still the best word we have to say about underwear is of quality, not price. To be low in price is something; to be high in quality is more.

West of south entrance to the main building.

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A rich Parisian dress of black surah, with old-gold brocade garniture, half hidden with ample draperies of black Spanish lace, which cost \$250.26 a few weeks ago, is to be sold now for \$135.

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There are eight others.

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PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

Monday, June 12.

Flour.—We quote the whole range of prices as follows: Super at \$3.75; winter extras at \$4.43; Pennsylvania family at \$5.90; Ohio and Indiana do. at \$6.25; chiefly at \$6.50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do. at \$6.50; winter patents at \$7.50; Minnesota bakers' extras at \$5.75; @6.25 for old and \$7.12 for fresh clear and \$7.25 @7.50 for straight, and do. patents at \$7.75; \$8.75, as to quality; some fancy brands, \$9. Rye flour was steady at \$1.37 @4.50, with sales of 100 barrels pure Pennsylvania at the outside rate.

Wheat.—Sales of 500 bushels No. 2 red spot in Washington street elevator at \$1.42, the first call under the new storage rate of 4c. for 10 days, which went into effect to-day; \$1.41 bid and \$1.43 asked for June; 5000 bushels July early at \$1.24, with \$1.24 bid and \$1.25 asked at the close; 10,000 bushels August early at \$1.18, with \$1.18 bid early for September and \$1.18 bid and \$1.19 asked at the close.

Corn.—Sales 2,500 bushels No. 3 and steamer in grain depot at \$1.41; 2000 bushels steamer, track at Richmond, at \$1.41; 1500 bushels rail-mixed do. at \$1.41; 500 bushels do. grain depot, at \$1.41; 2000 bushels do. do. at \$1.41, with \$1.41 bid and \$1.42 asked for June in elevator; 5000 bushels July at \$1.41, the closing price; 50,000 bushels August at \$1.41, and 5000 bushels do. at \$1.41, closing at \$1.41, bid and \$1.42 asked; 5000 bushels September at \$1.41, and 35,000 bushels do. at \$1.41, closing at \$1.41, bid and \$1.42 asked.

Oats.—Futures were dull and about 3c. lower; sales of 1 car rejected mixed at 63c; 2 cars No. 3 white at 63 1/2 @64, and 2 cars No. 2 white at 65c, with 60c bid and 61c asked for June; 57 1/2c bid and 58c asked for July; 46 1/2c bid and 47c asked for August, and 46c bid and 47c asked for September.

Rye. was dull, but steadily held at 90c. for prime Pennsylvania.

SUGARS.—Raw Sugars were fair at 7 1/2 @7 3/4, for fair to good refined muscovados, with sales of 200 hogheads choice Cuba at 7 1/2-16c. Refined were in good demand and firm at 10 1/2c. for cut loaf; 10 1/2c. for crushed; 10 1/2c. for powdered; 9 1/2c. for granulated; 9 1/2c. for mould A, and 9 1/2c. for standard A. Molasses was neglected and nominal at 34c. for 50 test.

Provisions.—We quote Mess Pork at \$21; shoulders in salt, 9 1/2 @9 1/2; do. smoked, 10c; pickled shoulders, 10 1/2 @11c; smoked, 11c; pickled bellies, 12 @12 1/2; loose butchers' Lard, 11 1/2c; prime steam do. \$11.75 @11.85; city kettle do. 12 1/2 @12 1/2; Beef Hams, \$24 @25; smoked Beef, 18 @18c; sweet-pickled Hams, 13 @13 1/2; smoked do., 13 @13 1/2; extra India Mess Beef, \$31.50 @32 f. o. b.; city family do., \$20, and packet do. \$16.50 f. o. b. City Tallow, 8 1/2-16c. for prime in hogheads.

Butter.—We quote Pennsylvania and Western creamery extras at 26c; good to prime, 23 @25c; do. imitation, 17 @22c; Bradford fresh, tubs, 24c; York State tubs, fresh, extras, 24c; Western extras, fresh, 20 @22c; do. good to prime 19 @19c; do. medium, 12 @14c; factory, choice, 17 @18c; do. good to prime, 12 @14c; common shipping grades, 10 @12c; grease, 3 @5c; prints, factory, 26 @28c; do. firsts 22 @25c; do. seconds, 17 @20c.

Eggs.—On the open market quotations for whole-sale trade were 22 1/2 @23c. for Western extras and 24c. for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

CHEESE.—We quote New York factory choice, full cream, 11 1/2c; selections, 11 1/2c; do. fair to good do., 10 @11c; Ohio choice, full cream, 10 1/2 @10 1/2c; do. fair to good, 9 1/2 @10c; Pennsylvania part skims 9 1/2 @10c; and do. full skims, 2 @3c.

POULTRY.—Old fowls were dull at 12 @13c. for mixed lots and 14c. for all hens. Springs were plenty and weak at 16 @18c. for small and 20 @25c. for medium to choice large.

PETROLEUM.—The export market was dull and weak at 7 1/2c. asked for refined in barrels and 10 1/2c. for do. in cases.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote prime Western and York State Hay at \$18; exceptional choice ens, \$19; fair to good, \$15 @17, and inferior at \$12 @14. Rye Straw was inactive at \$14 @15.

FEED.—Sales of 1 car good winter Bran, to arrive, at \$16.50; 1 car very choice do., running, at \$17; 1 car fair do., spot, at \$16.90, and 1 car choice do. do. at \$17.50. Spring was quoted nominal y at \$16 @16.50 on track.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beesves, 2,700; Sheep, 15,000; Hogs, 3,000; previous week: Beesves, 2,000; Sheep, 12,000; Hogs, 3,200. Beef Cattle were active, and prices of good stock were well maintained, while Shoppers, Texans, common Natives and Fat cows were fully 10c. lower. Quotations: Extra Natives, 9 1/2 @10c; good do., 9 1/2 @9 1/2; medium do., 8 @9c; common do., 7 @7 1/2c; fat cows, 4 @7c; Texans, 5 1/2 @7 1/2c. Milch cows were fairly active at \$30 @60, with sales of extra graded as high as \$80.

DRESSED MEATS.—Dressed Beesves were active and closed at 11 1/2 @14c, the former rate for Texans. Sales last week: Thomas Bradley, 116 head, 13 @15c; A. A. Boswell, 59 head, 13 @15c; C. S. Dengler, 77 head, 12 1/2 @14c; W. H. Brown, 50 head, 12 1/2 @15c; Harlan & Bros., 41 head, 13 1/2 @15c; J. F. Lowden, 40 head, 12 @14c. Dressed sheep were active. Samuel Stewart sold 792 head, at 10 @11c, and 74 head dressed lambs at 15 @18c.

HOGS were active and unchanged. Quotations: Extras, 11 1/2 @12c; good, 11 1/2 @11c; light mixed, 10 1/2 @11c.

SWINE were dull, and with heavy receipts prices were 10c. lower on extras and 1c. lower on the other grades. Lambs were also dull and 1c. lower. Quotations: Extras, 6 @6 1/2c; good, 5 1/2 @6 1/2c; medium, 4 1/2 @5c; common, 3 1/2 @4c; culls, 3 @3 1/2c; spring lambs, 5 @10c; Chester county calves, 7 @9 1/2c.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

The season at Atlantic City can now be said to have fairly started.—The C. & A. R. R., or as it is commonly called, the "Old Reliable," has from the first instant put on two other express trains, viz. 7 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. This road has equally as good a road bed as any other, and can claim to have had less accidents. In addition to this, which is of itself sufficient reason why it should be patronized more than the others, it makes the run in a shorter time; for instance, the 4.10 P. M. train from Camden arrives here at 5.30, which is 80 minutes—no other train makes the same time.

The cars are comfortable, the officials gentlemanly, and the road free from dust—what more can be desired? The City itself has grown wonderfully since last season, many new cottages erected others improved, the streets better, and living lower than in Philadelphia. No wonder, with such transportation as the "Old Reliable" offers, Atlantic City is called the "City by the Sea." Certainly the City owes what it is to day to this road, and should be liberally patronized by those who are interested in the growth and prosperity of the place.

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We never stop at anything

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IN A NUT-SHELL, THIS IS IT.

The practical point of all this is a radical reduction in prices from June 1st. They are cut, some ten, some twenty, some thirty per cent., and some, on goods prepared specially for this sale, not at all. Compared with April 1st the average deduction is twenty-five per cent. Of the \$750,000 merchandise now held by us, about \$500,000 is involved in this sale. From the great list which might be made we only quote three items now, namely:

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